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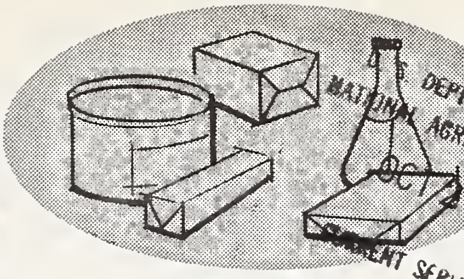

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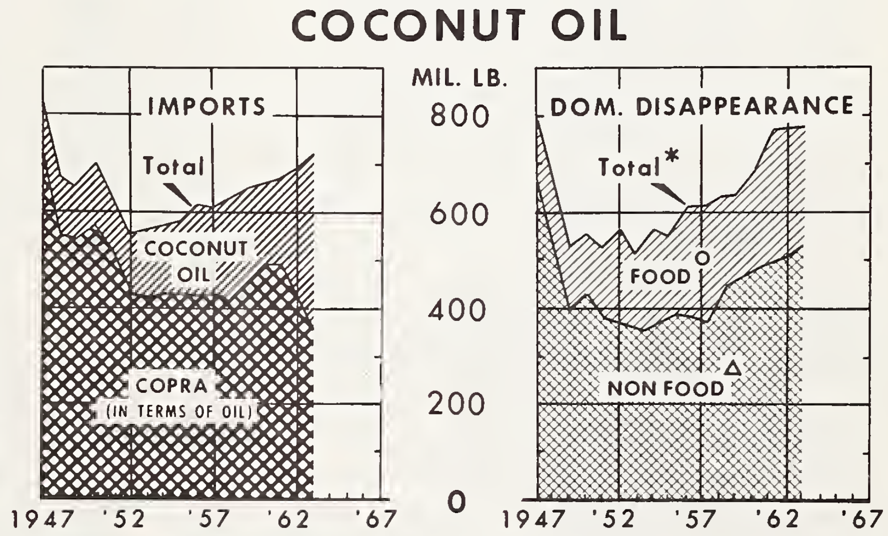
FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-222 For Release April 3, A. M. MARCH 1964

U. S. imports of coconut oil and copra (mainly from the Philippines) have risen steadily from a postwar low of 554 million pounds in 1952 to 720 million in 1963. In the meantime, the proportion imported as coconut oil increased, and comprised 52 percent of the total in 1963.

Domestic disappearance of coconut oil has also shown an uptrend in the past decade. A large part of the increase has been in the food category, which now comprises one-third of total consumption compared with one-fifth prior to 1952. Suspension of the 3-cent processing tax, relatively low steady prices, and GSA liquidation of the national stockpile of coconut oil have stimulated domestic use in recent years. (See page 31).



*EXCLUDES GOVERNMENT STOCKPILING 1949-51.
○INCLUDES USES IN SHORTENING, MARGARINE, CONFECTIONERIES, BAKERY PRODUCTS, AND OTHER FOODS.
△INCLUDES SOAP, DRYING OIL PRODUCTS, AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL USES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 2714-64 (2) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

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Published five times a year by
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	February 1962	February 1963	1963 December	1964 January	1964 February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	61.1	58.8	59.5	58.7	58.8
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	60.5	57.9	58.0	58.0	58.0
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) Prints, San Francisco	71.8	68.8	70.8	70.8	70.8
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.0	25.1	25.1	25.1	25.1
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	16.9	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.5
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.8	19.0
Castor oil, No. 3, domestic, tanks, carlots, f.o.b. New York	19.3	18.5	18.3	18.3	18.3
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mills 1/	10.2	11.2	12.6	12.3	11.9
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York, 1/	11.8	12.1	13.6	13.3	12.7
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York 1/	17.2	16.0	17.0	16.8	16.8
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	8.1	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.8
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	18.2	16.9	18.2	18.2	18.2
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	18.8	14.5	10.0	9.8	9.8
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	23.1	17.9	13.0	12.7	12.8
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	12.8	10.1	9.5	9.0	9.0
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	12.4	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.0
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	12.4	9.8	9.2	8.9	9.2
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	14.3	12.3	11.0	10.8	10.8
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	15.9	13.0	12.3	11.8	11.8
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A.) delivered East	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Degras, Lanolin technical, drums, New York	21.0	21.0	22.5	27.2	28.0
Glycerin, soaplye, tanks, New York	12.0	9.9	11.4	12.7	13.4
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	5.4	4.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	5.0	4.5	5.4	5.3	5.3
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.1
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	8.8	8.2	8.8	8.9	9.3
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	9.3	9.6	8.8	8.9	9.2
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	14.4	14.7	14.2	14.0	14.5
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, New York	13.1	14.2	15.1	15.0	14.8
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	15.2	12.7	12.9	13.3	13.3
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	16.3	13.8	14.0	14.4	14.4
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U. S.	27.0	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	27.2	24.2	25.2	25.2	25.2
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	25.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	5.4	4.8	7.7	8.1	8.3
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	10.8	9.0	9.8	10.8	10.0
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	16.0	24.0	34.0	33.6	30.0
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	14.0	22.0	32.0	32.0	28.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	16.2	16.5	18.2	18.2	17.8
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	32.0	54.7	36.5	33.9	31.7
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	14.5	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.2
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York 3/	11.0	12.6	13.2	13.2	12.9
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	19.2	12.6	10.6	10.0	9.9
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York	22.1	15.6	13.4	12.7	12.6
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	14.8	13.5	13.0	13.8	14.0
Safflower oil, nonbreak, tanks, East Coast	19.2	18.0	12.4	12.0	12.0
Safflower oil, drums, East Coast	21.2	20.0	14.4	14.0	14.0
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	37.0	37.0	34.0	33.0	33.0
Shortening, Cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	20.8	20.2	20.2	20.4	21.2
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	10.2	9.2	8.3	8.1	8.0
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.3	10.1
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	12.0	11.1	10.1	9.9	9.7
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	16.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 38°, drums, New York	17.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.6	8.6
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	5.5	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.8
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	5.5	5.0	5.9	5.7	5.8
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	4.8	4.3	5.1	5.0	5.1
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.8
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b. New York	33.6	42.2	33.1	31.0	30.1
Tung oil, tanks, New York	31.4	40.2	31.6	29.0	28.1
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	31.2	39.2	30.7	29.0	27.9
Retail prices 4/					
Butter	76.1	74.9	75.3	75.3	*
Margarine	28.9	27.5	27.6	27.8	
Lard	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.1	
Shortening	30.2	28.7	27.2	27.5	
Salad Dressing	38.4	38.0	38.5	38.5	
Peanut Butter	56.7	57.7	57.6	57.6	

1/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1966. 2/ Nearby futures. 3/ 3-cent processing tax suspended during July 1959-June 1966. 4/ Leading cities. *Not available as of March 30, 1964.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 26, 1964

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SUMMARY

Supplies of food fats and oils for the balance of the 1963-64 marketing year (through September) will continue at a record level. This results from unusually large beginning stocks and production of edible vegetable oils nearly as large as the record output in 1962-63. Disappearance will be at a high level also, with exports expected to set a new record. But a slight further increase may occur in the carryover of food fats next October 1, including some buildup in stocks of soybeans. Carryover of butter and butter oil will be down but not enough to offset the gain in other items.

Exports of food fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans), may reach 4.8 billion pounds in 1963-64 compared with 4.3 billion last year. Exports during the first 4 months of the marketing year (October-January) totaled 1.7 billion pounds compared with 1.3 billion pounds in the same period of 1962-63.

Lard yields have been running slightly lower than a year earlier, and prices are up. In contrast, the unusually large supplies of edible vegetable oils have forced cottonseed and soybean oils prices down compared with last year. CCC started acquiring 1963-crop cottonseed oil in February under the price support program and so far has taken 12 million pounds. This action has provided some stability to the edible oil markets.

Domestic demand for soybean meal has not been so strong as in 1962-63 because of less favorable livestock-feed ratios, which resulted in a reduced rate of high-protein feeding per animal, and a relatively mild winter which curtailed the need for high-protein feeding. Nevertheless, with reduced soybean crushings, meal prices have continued high. High soybean meal and feed grain prices in relation to livestock prices are contributing to the current decline in cattle feeding and hog production.

The soybean situation is unusual this year. Soybean prices are usually lowest during the harvest season, but this year prices reached their peak during harvest. This situation apparently resulted from the strong demand for soybean meal and for soybeans for export last season, and the anticipation of broadened export outlets in 1963-64, with Russia entering the market for wheat last fall. But now with oil prices below last year and continued high prices for soybeans, the crushers' margin has narrowed to the point where many crushers have curtailed operations.

Soybean exports in 1963-64 are currently running ahead of last year and may total around 190 million bushels, up 10 million from a year ago. But domestic crushings are down 8 percent and may be off 25 million bushels from the 475 million crushed in 1962-63. Crushers 20 years ago operated on 30- and 40-cent margins. With the construction of large solvent extraction mills and the integration of soybean crushing with feed mixing, margins were progressively reduced. Last season the average margin, based on monthly cash prices, was 9 cents a bushel. So far this season the average for the industry as a whole has been only 4 cents. This is evidently too small to permit profitable operations and the crush has been reduced despite the availability of a plentiful supply of soybeans.

If farmers continue to hold soybeans for higher prices, which are not likely to come, and if the crushers' margin continues small, CCC probably will acquire soybeans this season under price support, and ending stocks on September 30, 1964, may be around 35 million bushels. This would compare with a carryin of 15 million bushels, all in commercial hands, on October 1, 1963. Farmers have until July 31, 1964, to decide whether to redeem their loans or to deliver to CCC the 70 million bushels of soybeans still under price support. Prices received by farmers for soybeans averaged $2.60 per bushel from October 1963 through March 1964, 24 cents above a year earlier. The 1963 price support rate is $2.25 per bushel.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

1964 Prospective Acreage for Oilseeds Up As Soybeans Increase Again

Farmers's planting intentions reported as of March 1 showed a sharp increase in 1964 soybean acreage that more than offset slightly smaller planned acreages for flaxseed and peanuts (table 2). Cotton acreage is expected to be about the same as last year. Acreage of all oilseeds is expected to be 4 percent more than last year and 11 percent above the 1958-62 average.

Soybean producers plan a record 31.8 million acres, 8 percent above last year's previous high and nearly a fourth larger than average. More soybean acreage than in 1963 is indicated in all producing regions with only Oklahoma and Pennsylvania expecting a decline. Largest increases are expected in the West North Central States. Increases range from about 14 percent in Iowa and Minnesota to 35 percent in Nebraska and 60 percent in South Dakota. Illinois, the leading soybean State, expects to expand planted acreage by about 3 percent in 1964.

The prospective increase in the 1964 soybean acreage probably is mainly due to favorable soybean prices, and also acreage released from the Conservation Reserve. Growers final plans may be altered by pending cotton-wheat legislation (which if passed would make more land available in 1964 for soybeans and other crops) and the 1964 soybean price support level which is yet to be announced.

If U. S. growers plant their intended acreage of soybeans and the proportion of the total acreage harvested for beans is about the same as last year, nearly 31 million acres would be harvested for beans. Based on an average yield per harvested acre, with an allowance for trend, U. S. production of soybeans from this intended acreage would be about 756 million bushels, a record high. A crop this size would bring estimated 1964-65 soybean supplies to a figure approaching 800 million bushels or about 10 percent above 1963-64.

Flaxseed growers intend to plant 3,262,000 acres in 1964, 5 percent less than in 1963 and 2 percent below the 1958-62 average. Acreage decreases are expected in all producing States except Wisconsin, North Dakota, and Montana. Flax planting is not permitted on diverted acreage under the feed grain program this year as it was in 1963. Minnesota shows the sharpest decrease with intended acreage down 15 percent from last year. The largest flaxseed producing State, North Dakota, is expected to retain the same acreage as last year when yields were favorable. Growers in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota plan to increase their spring wheat acreage by over 600,000 acres. Should the cotton-wheat bill pass, a substantial portion of this intended expansion in wheat acreage might be planted to flaxseed instead.

If growers follow through with their March acreage intentions and yields per acre are average with an allowance for trend, flaxseed output in 1964 would be 31.0 million bushels compared with 31.5 million produced in 1963. With a larger carryover in prospect, a crop this size would bring 1964-65 flaxseed supplies to an estimated 45 million bushels compared with 40 million in 1963-64.

Peanut growers intend to plant 1,526,400 acres of peanuts alone in 1964, slightly below the 1,533,300 acres planted last year and about 4 percent less than the 1958-62 average of 1,582,400 acres. The estimated acreage planted alone includes acreage for picking and threshing, hay, hogging off, and other purposes.

Peanuts are under controls and acreage allotments by States are about the same as in 1963. In the Virginia-Carolina area, growers' intentions point

Table 2.--Indicated 1964 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans				Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Production	Planted 1/	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average 1942-45	13,515	10,319	18.5	190.7	4,430	8.3	36.8	4,202	3,278	649	2,123
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,762	2,308	808	1,865
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299.2	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,633	2,262	900	2,035
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283.8	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,510	1,982	837	1,659
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298.8	3,445	8.8	30.2	1,838	1,443	940	1,356
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269.2	4,759	7.9	37.7	1,796	1,515	1,039	1,574
1954	18,541	18,047	20.0	341.1	5,947	6.9	41.3	1,824	1,387	727	1,008
1955	19,674	18,620	20.1	373.7	5,148	7.9	40.4	1,882	1,669	928	1,548
1956	21,700	20.620	21.8	449.3	5,786	8.1	47.0	1,834	1,385	1,161	1,607
1957	21,938	20,857	23.2	483.4	5,481	4.6	25.1	1,746	1,481	969	1,436
1958	25,108	23,993	24.2	580.2	3,862	9.7	37.4	1,702	1,516	1,197	1,814
1959	23,349	22,631	23.5	532.9	3,268	6.5	21.2	1,598	1,453	1,092	1,588
1960	24,449	23,655	23.5	555.3	3,437	8.8	30.4	1,542	1,410	1,266	1,786
1961	27,815	27,008	25.2	679.6	2,975	7.5	22.2	1,539	1,410	1,234	1,740
1962	28,448	27,604	24.2	669.2	3,102	10.4	32.2	1,531	1,412	1,282	1,810
1963 2/	29,516	28,628	24.5	701.5	3,447	9.1	31.5	1,533	1,410	1,401	1,975
1964 3/	31,841	---	---	4/756	3,262	---	5/31.0	1,526	---	---	6/1,925

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Indicated. 4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in 1963 and an average yield per harvested acre, with an allowance for trend, is obtained. 5/ Based upon average yields per acre with an allowance for trend. 6/ If the 1958-62 average relationship of acreage picked and threshed to acres planted alone prevails and an average yield per acre, with an allowance for trend, is obtained.

to the same acreage as last year. The downward trend in acreage planted alone in the Southeast appears to be slowed in 1964, as indications point to an acreage only 1,000 acres below 1963. Farmers obtained record high yields in this area last year. The 1964 acreage in the Southwest is expected to be about 1 percent below last year. Texas acreage may decline as much as 2 percent while Oklahoma growers plan a slightly larger acreage.

Assuming the 1958-62 average relationship of acreage picked and threshed to total acres planted alone, and applying an average yield per acre with an allowance for trend, the 1964 peanut production would be 1,925 million pounds compared with 1,975 million pounds in 1963.

Supplies of cottonseed available for crushing in 1964-65 may be about the same as in 1963-64 if cotton growers carry out their March 1 intentions. The 1964 cotton acreage to be planted is indicated at 14,833,000 acres, slightly less than the 14,836,000 acres planted in 1963. The 5-year average is 15,435,000. The 1964 upland cotton allotment of 16,200,000 acres, as announced last fall, was down only fractionally from 1963.

While new legislation was pending at the time farmers reported their prospective acreages, their plans were based primarily on allotments already issued in accordance with legislation of record. If pending legislation is passed, many farmers, no doubt, would change their current plans and the actual planted acreage may differ from prospective plantings indicated as of March 1.

Soybean Prices to Decline; CCC May Acquire Some 1963 Crop Soybeans

Soybean prices to farmers during April-September 1964 are likely to decline from the February 1964 level of $2.57 per bushel but may average at about the $2.45 per bushel level received a year earlier. Soybean supplies available during April-September 1964, second half of this marketing year, would be a record--a sharp contrast to the relatively tight supply situation a year earlier. Also, total requirements, below early season predictions, may be a little less this year than last. Farmers continue to hold soybeans rather tightly and have until July 31, 1964, to decide whether to redeem their loans or deliver to CCC the 70 million bushels still under price supports. The trade will need to buy some of these soybeans in order to meet demands for crushing and exports. This situation may lead to an increase in the soybean carryover on October 1, 1964, to around 35 million bushels, more than double the 15 million on the same date in 1963 but well below the 58 million bushels in 1962.

Soybean prices to farmers during October-March 1963-64 varied between $2.56 and $2.66 per bushel, averaging $2.60 compared with $2.36 a year earlier. These favorable prices are resulting partly from a holding action as farmers keep beans off the market in anticipation of prices high enough to more than offset added storage costs. Furthermore, uncertainty over the 1964 soybean price support level and pending wheat and cotton programs has apparently influenced the farmer's decision to hold soybeans. While higher soybean prices have benefited the producer, they have adversely affected crushings of soybeans.

Through February, farmers placed 72 million bushels of 1963-crop soybeans under support compared with 69 million in the same period a year earlier and 131 million bushels 2 years earlier. Farmers had redeemed 2 million bushels leaving 70 million still under support as of the end of February. CCC likely will acquire a sizeable part of these.

Soybean Crushings in 1963-64 Now Forecast at 450 Million Bushels; Processing Margins Are Small

Soybean crushings in October-February (1963-64) totaled 190 million bushels, 17 million below the record level a year earlier. Crushings for entire 1963-64 are now forecast at 450 million bushels, about 25 million below last year's peak. The average monthly grind is estimated at 37 million bushels during March-September 1964, compared with 38 million in the same period last year.

Important factors restricting current year soybean crushings include: (1) Soybean prices are out of line with the combined returns from soybean oil and meal; (2) there is a record supply of edible vegetable oils; and (3) domestic disappearance of soybean meal has declined significantly, because of less favorable feeding ratios, reduced rate of high-protein feeding per animal, and the relatively mild winter that reduced the need for supplemental protein feeds.

Soybean crushers consider prospects for the combined value of soybean oil and meal in determining prices they will offer for soybeans. The price spread between the value of products and soybean prices has been narrowing in recent years, as shown in table 3.

Table 3.--Soybeans: Price, Value of Products, and Price Spread, 1958-63 1/

Year beginning October 1	Price of Soybeans, No. 1 Yellow Ill. Points	Value of soybean products per bushel of soybeans crushed, Decatur, Ill.			Spread between value of products and soybean price
		Oil	Meal	Total	
1958	$2.11	$1.01	$1.32	$2.33	$0.22
1959	2.08	.91	1.29	2.20	.12
1960	2.55	1.24	1.42	2.66	.11
1961	2.41	1.04	1.50	2.54	.13
1962	2.53	.95	1.67	2.62	.09
1963 2/	2.68	.92	1.80	2.72	.04
Change from 1958 to 1963:					
Dol. per bu.	0.57	-0.09	0.48	0.39	-0.18
Percent	27	- 9	36	17	- 82

1/ Based on simple averages of monthly cash prices.
2/ October 1963-March 1964 average.

The price of soybeans so far in 1963-64 has averaged 27 percent (or 57 cents) higher than in 1958-59 but the combined value of soybean oil and soybean meal was up only 17 percent (39 cents). As a result, the processing margin has lowered. The margin this year is running 4 cents per bushel compared to 22 cents during 1958-59. Furthermore, the value of soybean oil per bushel declined 9 percent during this period while the soybean meal value increased 36 percent. This reveals the strong underlying demand for soybean meal in recent years (which has largely determined the level of soybean crushings and soybean oil output) and the growing supplies of soybean oil. The price disparity between soybean oil and soybean meal will continue during the remainder of the marketing year and soybean prices are likely to remain relatively high; thus 1963-64 soybean crushings are somewhat smaller than in 1962-63.

Some significant changes in the oilseed crushing industry have occurred during the last 15 years that have also contributed to the narrowing of processing margins. The number of crushing mills has declined and average size of plant has increased. The changes have occurred as plants have shifted from the older mechanical methods to solvent processing. In addition, plants can now efficiently process more than 1 type of oilseed and thereby have greater operational versatility throughout the year. Finally, the horizontally integrated processor (mixed feed-crushing operation) has become a more important factor in the industry.

Soybean Oil Stocks Continue Record High Even With Reduced Output; Stable Price Level in Prospect

Soybean oil supplies continue sharply in excess of market outlets and prices are expected to average somewhat below last year. Stocks of soybean oil (crude and refined) on January 31, 1964, totaled 1,022 million pounds, 297 million or 41 percent more than the 725 million pounds on hand January 31, 1963. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) in mid-March were 8.1 cents per pound, 1.2 cents under March 1963.

The total 1963-64 supply of soybean oil is now estimated at 5.8 billion pounds compared with 5.7 billion the year before. Domestic use is expected to total 3.7 billion pounds and exports may reach 1.2 billion, both up slightly from 1962-63. In spite of reduced soybean crushing (oil output) and a slight increase in disappearance, carryover stocks of soybean oil on October 1, 1964, will likely total 0.9 billion pounds (crude and refined) or roughly the same as the year before. This compares with a soybean oil inventory of 0.6 billion pounds on October 1, 1962, and the 1957-60 average of approximately 0.3 billion pounds (table 4).

Monthly average prices of soybean oil (crude, Decatur) declined from 9.2 cents per pound in October 1963 to 8.1 cents in mid-March 1964. Prices averaged 8.5 cents for the entire period compared with 8.8 cents a year earlier. For the rest of the marketing year, prices probably will not fluctuate much and will average around the mid-March levels. This is about 10 percent under the year-earlier level of 8.9 cents per pound.

Table 4.--Soybeans, soybean oil and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1955-63

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
SOYBEANS	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Total availabilities*	379.1	452.5	493.3	604.8	593.0	577.5	697.1	716.3	716.5
Disposition									
Seed, feed and residual	24.8	41.2	32.9	31.4	35.0	39.2	47.5	46.4	42
October-February:									
Crushings	123.6	136.5	143.9	172.1	170.5	184.4	191.0	207.1	190
Exports	44.2	48.6	50.4	55.8	68.6	76.6	82.0	91.5	95
March 1, supply remaining	186.5	226.2	266.1	345.5	318.9	277.3	376.6	371.3	390
March-September:									
Crushings	159.5	179.5	209.9	229.1	222.9	217.8	247.8	267.4	260
Exports	23.3	36.8	35.1	54.3	72.8	53.5	71.2	88.8	95
Season totals									
Crushings	283.1	316.0	353.8	401.2	393.4	402.2	438.8	474.5	450
Exports	67.5	85.4	85.5	110.1	141.4	130.1	153.2	180.3	190
Ending stocks	3.7	9.9	21.1	62.1	23.2	6.0	57.6	15.1	35
Price per bushel	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Support	2.04	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25	2.25
Received by farmers	2.22	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	2.13	2.28	2.34	2/ 2.57
SOYBEAN OIL	Soybean oil								
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply									
Stocks, October 1	179	227	286	281	298	308	677	618	920
Production	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	3/4,905
Total supply	3,322	3,658	4,085	4,532	4,636	4,728	5,467	5,709	5,825
Disposition									
October-January:									
Domestic disappearance	904	857	1,007	1,095	1,106	1,117	1,152	1,418	1,311
Exports 4/	145	313	151	254	156	306	262	263	269
Stocks, February 1	219	238	376	380	565	517	938	725	1,022
February-September:									
Domestic disappearance	1,935	1,708	2,044	2,209	2,257	2,212	2,388	2,205	2,414
Exports 4/	411	494	653	676	797	415	1,046	903	931
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,376	3,329	3,540	3,623	3,725
Exports 4/	556	807	804	930	953	721	1,308	1,166	1,200
Total distribution	3,095	3,372	3,855	4,234	4,329	4,050	4,848	4,789	4,925
Stocks September 30	227	286	281	298	308	677	618	920	900
Price per pound:	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Crude, tanks, Decatur	12.5	12.7	10.8	9.5	8.3	11.3	9.5	8.9	8.2
SOYBEAN MEAL	Soybean Meal								
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:									
Stocks, October 1 5/	37	111	55	48	58	83	78	94	153
Production	6,546	7,510	8,284	9,490	9,152	9,452	10,342	11,127	7/ 10,750
Total supply	6,583	7,621	8,339	9,538	9,210	9,535	10,420	11,221	10,903
Disposition:									
October-January:									
Feed 6/	2,040	2,433	2,568	3,025	2,889	3,222	3,247	3,511	3,222
Exports	177	227	133	202	319	247	354	415	468
Stocks, February 1 5/	100	58	79	68	99	134	106	107	163
February-September:									
Feed 6/	4,031	4,690	5,424	5,943	5,590	5,645	6,015	6,081	5,903
Exports	223	216	167	310	330	343	710	1,061	1,132
Season totals:									
Feed 6/	6,071	7,123	7,992	8,968	8,479	8,867	9,262	9,592	9,125
Exports	400	443	300	512	649	590	1,064	1,476	1,600
Total distribution	6,471	7,566	8,292	9,480	9,128	9,457	10,326	11,068	10,725
Stocks, September 30 5/	111	55	48	58	83	78	94	153	178
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton:									
Bulk, Decatur	52.55	47.45	53.40	55.80	55.55	60.60	63.60	71.30	73.00

1/ October-February is partly estimated, disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Based on a soybean oil yield of 10.9 pounds per bushel. 4/ Beginning 1960 includes estimates of foreign donations not reported by Census. 5/ Stocks at processors' plants. 6/ Includes small quantities used for industrial purposes, estimated at 30,000 tons annually. 7/ Based on a soybean meal yield of 47.8 pounds per bushel. *Adjusted for new crop beans crushed and exported in September. See table 2, page 7, FOS-221 (January 1964) for adjustment.

Domestic Use of Soybean Meal Down 8 Percent This Year; Prices to Continue Relatively High

Domestic disappearance of soybean meal so far this marketing year is trailing last year's level by 8 percent. Main reasons include: (1) The livestock industry is not taking as much protein feeds as a year ago because livestock-feed price ratios are relatively unfavorable (higher feed prices, lower livestock prices). This occurs even though the use of mixed feeds is a more efficient practice. (2) The estimated number of high-protein feed-consuming animal units to be fed in 1963-64 has been reduced since last fall as a result of prospective reductions in hog production and cattle feeding. The total number of animal units is now expected to be slightly below the 146.4 million in 1962-63. (3) The relatively mild winter in 1963-64 has also been a factor in reducing the requirements for prepared protein feeds.

The total 1963-64 supply of soybean meal is estimated at 10.9 million tons compared with 11.2 million a year ago. Domestic use is expected to total 9.1 million tons and exports may approximate 1.6 million, leaving carryover stocks on October 1, 1964, at about 0.2 million tons or slightly above last year. Stocks of soybean meal at processors' plants on February 29, 1964, totaled 173,000 tons, double the 85,500 a year earlier.

Soybean meal prices have averaged higher this marketing year than last as soybean crushings (meal output) declined. The low stable price level for soybean oil and the relatively high price for soybeans are apparently influencing meal prices more than the demand for soybean meal. The anticipated slightly lower price level for soybeans likely will initially result in some improvement in the crushing margin and eventually in lower soybean meal prices.

Monthly average prices of soybean meal (bulk, Decatur) have ranged between $73.50 and $77.50 per ton during October-March 1963-64, averaging $75 for the period compared with $71 the previous year. Prices during the remainder of the marketing year are expected to continue high, averaging somewhere near the $72-per-ton level during April-September 1963.

Soybean Exports for 1963-64 Estimated at 190 Million Bushels

Soybean exports (based on inspection data) from October 1, 1963, through March 20, 1964, totaled 104 million bushels,--about 2 million above the same period of the 1962-63 season. Exports for the entire 1963-64 marketing year are expected to total around 190 million bushels, up about 10 million from last year's record.

Most of the increase in 1963-64 soybean exports is expected to go to Europe. Western Europe's fats and oils stocks are low and oilseed production has been reduced. Olive oil supplies in Mediterranean Basin countries are at record levels.

The rate of increase in foreign demand for U. S. soybeans has slowed some this year (during 1962-63 soybean exports increased 27 million bushels over 1961-62) primarily for the following reasons: (1) Relatively high U. S. soybean prices and low soybean oil prices in Europe appear to be holding down European crusher demand because of the narrowing processing margin. (2) Increased supplies of competitive feedstuffs in Western Europe along with relatively high soybean meal prices are tending to limit the demand for U. S. soybeans even though the European livestock economy is expanding. (3) A fairly mild winter in Europe apparently has reduced the requirements for prepared mixed feeds.

Cottonseed Oil Output Estimate for 1963-64 Reduced 6 Percent; CCC Acquires Oil

By February, crushing mills usually receive most of their cottonseed for the season (97 percent in 1962-63). During 1963-64, the mills had received 5.6 million tons from August through February compared with 5.5 million tons the year before. Based on the previous year's percentage, the total movement of 1963 crop cottonseed to oil mills will reach about 5.8 million tons or 5 percent less than early season predictions. Apparently cotton lint production is running higher than average this year, resulting in a lower cottonseed yield.

Oil mills have received slightly more cottonseed this season than last but are crushing it at a slightly slower rate. There are 2 important reasons for the lag in crushings. (1) The crusher, who is trying to maximize his returns from a ton of cottonseed, paid slightly more for 1963-crop cottonseed last fall and subsequently has experienced declining prices for cottonseed oil, meal, and hulls--3 of the 4 main cottonseed products. This situation has resulted in lower processing margins. The CCC started acquiring some cotton oil in February under the 1963 cottonseed price support program. (2) Crushers have also been cautiously awaiting the outcome of pending cotton legislation which would reduce 1964 allotments by 2 million acres. If this cotton program passes, cottonseed production in 1964 will drop sharply and prices of cottonseed and cottonseed products probably will move up.

Cottonseed crushings during the 1963-64 marketing year are now forecast at 5.8 million tons, just a shade above a year earlier. Oil output from this crush would produce 1,950 million pounds of cottonseed oil (6 percent below early season expectations) compared with 1,921 million in 1962-63. Oil yield per ton this year is up slightly (1 percent) and is expected to average 335 pounds compared with 332 pounds in 1962-63. Cottonseed meal production for 1963-64 is now estimated at 2,750,000 tons compared with 2,708,000 tons a year earlier (table 5).

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley) generally have declined from a monthly average of 10.2 cents per pound in August 1963 to 9.0 cents in February 1964, averaging 9.7 cents for the 7-month period or about 0.5 cent below prices the year before. Cotton oil prices have since moved up to 9.5 cents in mid-March, about 0.8 cent below March 1963. Cottonseed oil supplies are becoming

Table 5.--Cottonseed, cottonseed oil, and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years 1955-63

Item	Year beginning August								
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
COTTONSEED	Cottonseed								
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:									
Stocks, August 1	209	177	164	175	100	105	188	280	234
Production	6,043	5,407	4,609	4,798	5,991	5,886	5,978	6,096	6,451
Total supply	6,252	5,584	4,773	4,973	6,091	5,991	6,166	6,376	6,685
Disposition:									
Seed, feed and residual	471	450	345	430	487	446	340	353	
August-February:									
Crushings	4,177	3,785	3,226	3,290	4,017	3,859	3,867	4,215	4,120
Exports	9	7	3	3	4	3	4	7	2
March 1, supply remaining	1,595	1,342	1,199	1,250	1,583	1,683	1,955	1,801	
March-July:									
Crushings	1,411	1,174	1,021	1,149	1,474	1,493	1,672	1,564	1,680
Exports	7	4	3	1	4	2	3	3	3
Season totals:									
Crushings	5,588	4,959	4,247	4,439	5,491	5,352	5,539	5,779	5,800
Exports	16	11	6	4	8	5	7	10	5
Ending stocks	177	164	175	100	105	188	280	234	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton:									
Support 2/	42.00	44.00	42.00	41.00	34.00	34.00	45.00	44.00	44.00
Received by farmers	44.60	53.40	51.10	43 80	38.80	42.60	51.10	47.90	3/51.30
COTTONSEED OIL	Cottonseed oil								
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply:									
Stocks, August 1	398	284	202	168	212	287	250	324	514
Production	1,894	1,685	1,438	1,518	1,861	1,808	1,865	1,921	1,950
Total supply	2,292	1,969	1,640	1,686	2,073	2,095	2,115	2,245	2,464
Disposition:									
August-January:									
Domestic disappearance	716	704	679	627	601	778	679	755	740
Exports 4/	260	240	189	74	285	194	235	142	150
Stocks, February 1	609	437	281	424	476	434	434	610	740
February-July:									
Domestic disappearance	659	629	507	505	662	677	642	607	660
Exports 4/	374	194	97	268	237	196	235	227	325
Season totals:									
Domestic disappearance	1,375	1,333	1,186	1,132	1,263	1,455	1,321	1,362	1,400
Exports 4/	634	434	286	342	522	390	470	369	475
Total distribution	2,009	1,767	1,473	1,474	1,787	1,845	1,791	1,731	1,875
Stocks, July 31	284	202	168	212	287	250	324	514	590
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound:									
Crude, tank cars, Valley	12.9	13.3	13.4	11.4	10.0	11.6	12.4	10.4	9.5
COTTONSEED MEAL	Cottonseed meal								
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:									
Stocks, August 1 5/	203	164	252	112	116	190	143	134	187
Production	2,631	2,390	1,958	2,061	2,547	2,504	2,506	2,708	2,750
Imports	51	64	52	150	32	43	72	45	33
Total supply	2,885	2,619	2,262	2,323	2,696	2,738	2,721	2,887	2,970
Disposition:									
August-January									
Feed 6/	1,527	1,549	1,330	1,432	1,450	1,486	1,579	1,663	1,614
Exports	177	30	9	5	137	47	6	60	35
Stocks, February 1 5/	192	195	242	80	132	227	85	105	208
February-July:									
Feed 6/	998	785	810	770	909	1,052	1,001	940	1,056
Exports	19	2	1	1	10	10	1	37	
Season totals:									
Feed 6/	2,525	2,334	2,140	2,202	2,359	2,538	2,580	2,603	2,670
Exports	196	32	10	6	147	57	7	97	50
Total distribution	2,721	2,366	2,150	2,208	2,506	2,595	2,587	2,700	2,720
Stocks, July 31 5/	164	252	112	116	190	143	134	187	250
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton:									
Bulk, Memphis	51.30	52.10	55.60	60.55	55.65	55.10	59.25	65.60	65.00

1/ August-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Purchase Price, Basic Grade. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Beginning 1960 includes estimates of foreign donations, not reported by Census. 5/ Stocks at processors' plants. 6/ Includes small quantities of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.

smaller seasonally but are sharply above last year. Stocks on January 31, 1964, totaled 740 million pounds (crude and refined) compared with 610 million the same date in 1963. CCC cottonseed oil purchases have halted the downward drift in prices and provides some strength to this market. CCC has acquired 12 million pounds of cotton oil beginning in February, and additional purchases are likely. Prices of cottonseed oil during April-July 1964 probably will average slightly below the 10.6 cents per pound level during these months last year.

Cottonseed meal prices (bulk, Memphis) declined from $70 per ton in August 1963 to $60 in March 1964, averaging $67 for the 8-month period or about $1 above prices a year earlier. The combination of falling meal prices and relatively weak oil prices has caused the CCC to acquire cotton oil under the price support program. Cottonseed meal prices are expected to remain fairly stable throughout the rest of the marketing year, averaging somewhat below the $66 per ton during April-July 1963. Output is dropping seasonally and demand likely will remain good as the cattle supply continues large. There was a record number of cattle on farms--106.5 million head on January 1, 1964.

Edible Oil Surplus to Remain Large This Year; Exports Now Forecast at 1.7 Billion Pounds

Edible vegetable oil supplies (cottonseed and soybean oils) are in large surplus and are not likely to be reduced this marketing year--even with increased disappearance and lower soybean crushings.

The total supply of edible vegetable oils during October-September 1963-64 is placed at 8.3 billion pounds, 4 percent more than the year before Domestic use is estimated at 5.2 billion pounds and exports at 1.7 billion, leaving estimated carryover stocks of 1.4 billion pounds on October 1, 1964. While this is about the same carryover as the year before, it compares with a 1955-60 average of 0.5 billion pounds.

Domestic disappearance of edible oils rises annually about in line with the population increase since per capita consumption of food fats and oils is relatively steady. However, production of edible oils (primarily determined by meal demand) has increased faster than domestic requirements. So the quantity of these oils available for export has increased sharply in recent years. The Food for Peace Program (P.L. 480) has removed an increasingly greater volume of the surplus oils but has not kept pace with availabilities. The cutback in soybean crushings this marketing year along with lower edible oil prices are factors in the direction toward reducing the oil surplus. Nevertheless, edible oil supplies this spring and summer will continue unusually high and any significant reduction, other than seasonal, in the oil inventory may not occur until sometime in the 1964-65 marketing year.

Exports of edible vegetable oils in the 1963-64 marketing year are now forecast at 1.7 billion pounds, roughly 10 percent more than in 1962-63 but

100 million pounds below the January estimate. The reduction in the present estimate is due to increased butter and butter oil exports under foreign donations and some slowdown in initiating Title I and IV Programs P. L. 480. Exports of edible oils under the Food for Peace Program may total around 950 million pounds, approximately 56 percent of total shipments, compared with 837 million pounds or 53 percent of the total in 1962-63. Prospective exports of these oils are shown in table 6.

Table 6.--Cottonseed and soybean oils: Dollar and Food-for-Peace exports, 1963-64 forecast compared with 1961-62 and 1962-63

Export financing	1961-62 1/			1962-63 2/			Forecast 1963-64		
	SBO	CSO	Total	SBO	CSO	Total	SBO	CSO	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Dollars 3/	622	182	804	520	207	727	450	300	750
Food for Peace:									
(P. L. 480)									
Title I	467	204	671	531	132	663	750	200	950
Title IV	21	---	21	15	---	15			
Title II	14	5	19	43	19	62			
Title III	184	81	265	68	29	4/97			
Total P. L. 480	686	290	976	657	180	837	750	200	950
Grand total	1,308	472	1,780	1,177	387	1,564	1,200	500	1,700

1/ Partly estimated. 2/ Partly estimated. Includes 8.3 million pounds of soybean salad oil under Title I shipped to Guinea and 1.5 million pounds of soybean salad oil to Bolivia under Title IV not reported by Census. 3/ Includes some AID. 4/ Excludes an estimated 44 million pounds of Title III oil products for domestic donation.

Exports of edible oils during October-January 1963-64 (the period for which latest Census data available) totaled 420 million pounds, including little, if any, foreign donations. During these 4 months a year earlier, exports totaled 374 million pounds which included 34 million pounds for foreign donations. Soybean oil exports during October-January 1963-64 were 269 million pounds compared with 263 million the year before. Cottonseed oil exports at 150 million pounds compared with 111 million in October-January 1962-63.

Edible oil exports during February-September 1964 are expected to exceed last year's 1,177 million pounds by nearly 10 percent, mainly due to a heavy movement under Title I of P. L. 480.

Table 7.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1955-64

Item	Year beginning October								Forecast*	
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963	1964
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Stocks, October 1										
Soybeans--oil equivalent 2/	108	41	109	231	680	256	66	634	166	3/385
Butter	295	90	145	146	93	136	238	17/442	17/457	17/255
Lard	75	123	69	46	93	92	100	73	81	80
Cottonseed oil	361	254	146	154	190	217	170	296	488	515
Soybean oil	179	227	286	281	298	308	677	618	920	900
Other 4/	51	66	49	56	60	78	94	128	182	175
Sub-total	962	760	694	5/683	734	830	1,279	1,557	2,128	1,925
Finished products 6/	141	129	113	118	142	156	249	16/442	314	250
Total food fats and oils	1,103	889	807	801	876	987	1,528	1,999	2,442	2,175
Imports	59	52	70	74	66	81	91	55	55	
Production										
Butter	1,563	1,527	1,502	1,413	1,435	1,488	1,595	1,475	1,375	
Lard	2,852	2,614	2,423	2,679	2,726	2,484	2,471	2,494	2,425	
Cottonseed oil 7/	1,893	1,629	1,420	1,589	1,832	1,786	1,952	1,909	1,950	
Soybean oil	3,143	3,431	3,800	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	4,900	
Other 4/ 7/	667	719	678	767	771	863	923	1,057	1,075	
Sub-total	10,118	9,920	9,823	10,700	11,102	11,041	11,731	12,026	11,725	
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	741	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,984	2,100	
Total food fats and oils	10,859	10,857	10,762	11,909	12,654	12,472	13,416	14,010	13,825	
Total supply	12,021	11,798	11,639	12,784	13,596	13,540	15,035	16,064	16,325	
Exports 8/										
Butter	244	18	36	19	22	9	9/20	9/122	9/275	
Lard	719	590	461	608	716	513	508	571	650	
Cottonseed oil 7/	617	427	250	406	506	9/371	9/474	9/389	9/500	
Soybean oil	556	807	804	930	953	9/721	9/1,308	9/1,167	9/1,200	
Other 4/ 7/	50	62	19	34	43	9/40	11	15	35	
Adjustment 10/	52	61	85	117	88	83	77	93	75	
Sub-total	2,238	1,965	1,655	2,114	2,328	1,737	2,398	2,357	2,735	
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	741	937	939	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,983	2,100	
Total exports	2,979	2,903	2,593	3,323	3,880	3,168	4,083	4,340	4,835	
Domestic use										
Butter	1,526	1,458	1,467	1,449	1,373	1,378	1,373	1,341	1,300	
Lard 11/	2,065	2,039	1,994	2,204	2,005	1,968	1,985	1,908	1,775	
Cottonseed oil	1,384	1,310	1,195	1,147	1,299	1,461	12/1,352	1,328	1,425	
Soybean oil	2,539	2,565	3,051	3,304	3,376	3,329	3,539	3,622	3,725	
Other 4/	659	722	719	796	773	912	968	1,040	1,100	
Adjustment 10/	-52	-61	-85	-117	-88	-83	-77	-93	-75	
Total 11/	8,121	8,033	8,341	8,603	8,739	8,965	9,140	9,146	9,250	
Total (calculated net) 13/	8,134	8,049	8,336	8,579	8,725	8,872	8,949	9,282	9,315	
Total use for food 14/	7,871	7,886	8,145	8,389	8,438	8,559	8,571	8,879	9,050	
Per capita, civilian and military 15/	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Butter (fat content)	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	
Other	37.9	37.7	38.5	39.4	39.4	39.4	38.8	40.1	40.5	
Total (fat content)	45.2	44.6	45.3	46.0	45.6	45.5	44.8	45.9	46.0	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not included in total stocks. 3/ Oil equivalent of 35 million bushels of soybeans. 4/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 5/ Adjusted to new Census basis which includes hydrogenated oils and stearin. 6/ Shortening and salad and cooking oils. 7/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 8/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 9/ Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census. 10/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 11/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks of farm lard. 12/ Includes 180 million pounds of shortening and salad and cooking oils purchased by CCC for foreign donations but not exported in 1961-62. 13/ Adjusted to reflect changes in stocks of finished products. 14/ Excludes food fats used for non-food purposes, but includes non-food oils (mostly coconut and palm kernel) used in food. 15/ Adjusted for trade and changes in stocks of shortening, margarine and salad and cooking oils. 16/ Includes 100 million pounds of shortening and salad and cooking oils (75 million SBO and 30 million CSO) which was held by CCC on October 1, 1962 for foreign donations during 1962-63. 17/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter not shown in cold storage stocks report. *Except for October 1, 1963 stocks.

Through March 20, 1964, purchase authorizations had been issued for about 370 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils under Titles I and IV for export during the current marketing year. The remaining 580 million pounds of the forecast would consist of substantial programs with Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Morocco, and Turkey in addition to smaller programs with UAR, Israel, Boliva, Peru, Ecuador and other countries.

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils under Titles II and III are expected to be down for the second consecutive year, since butter oil has largely replaced the edible vegetable oils in the donations program. Butter oil shipments under Titles II and III are currently estimated at about 220 million pounds (butter equivalent), somewhat above earlier forecasts, compared with 65 million in 1962-63.

Cottonseed and soybean oil exports for dollars in 1963-64 are expected to increase slightly. Northern Europe, Spain, and Iran are the leading dollar markets for these commodities. Exports to Spain, the major taker, in 1963-64 are expected to total around 125 million pounds, nearly 60 percent less than in 1962-63. This is mainly due to increased olive oil production in the Mediterranean countries.

The main favorable foreign factors in the 1963-64 outlook for U. S. exports of fats and oils continue to be substantially the same as stated in earlier issues of the _Fats and Oils Situation_. The more important ones are: (1) World rape and sunflower seed and other crops are smaller. (2) Argentine exportable supplies of edible oils are down; (3) copra output is likely to continue small through mid-1964; (4) world whale oil production probably will be reduced again this year; (5) stocks of fats and oils in Rotterdam and in some important European-consuming countries are smaller than last year; (6) the drop in world output of butter is resulting in higher butter prices which may tend to increase use of margarine; and (7) there have been recent reports of drought conditions in Brazil and Ecuador. In the United States, large stocks and relatively low prices for edible vegetable oils also favor increased exports.

Peanut Oil Prices Drop Sharply As CCC Sales for Crushing Increase; Domestic Use Up 27 Percent

Crushings of peanuts (shelled, raw basis) during August-February 1963-64 totaled 140 million pounds, 57 percent above the 89 million the same period last season. CCC diversion of peanuts for crushing is expected to continue heavy through July. The total crush of shelled peanuts for the entire marketing year is estimated at 325 million pounds compared with 215 million in 1962-63. A crush this size will produce around 130 million pounds of peanut oil, about 50 percent more than the 86 million in 1962-63 (table 8). Peanut meal output would be about 100,000 tons as compared with 66,000 tons in 1962-63.

Peanut oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) have declined from 11.1 cents per pound in August 1963, the first month of the current marketing year, to 9.9 cents in February 1964, averaging 10.7 cents for the 7 months. This was 4.0 cents less than the 14.7 cents the year before. The lower price is due to

Table 8.--Peanut oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of peanuts for crushing, 1947-63

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition		Peanuts (oil equivalent of exports for crushing)
	Production	Imports	Stocks Aug. 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	139	1/	40	179	1	155	118
1948	141	1/	24	165	41	115	199
1949	184	---	7	191	61	107	48
1950	185	---	23	208	39	131	20
1951	130	---	38	168	42	108	1
1952	55	---	17	72	2	66	---
1953	83	2	5	90	9	62	68
1954	26	27	19	72	1	54	2
1955	75	11	16	102	2	68	---
1956	76	---	32	108	24	73	24
1957	67	3	12	82	4	68	5
1958	97	7	10	115	9	86	4
1959	86	---	21	107	12	81	11
1960	104	1/	14	118	2/12	3/84	12
1961	70	5	24	99	2/8	3/84	1
1962	86	1	18	105	3	3/70	1
1963 4/	130	1	34	165	25	90	
1964			50				

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
2/ Includes estimates of foreign donations, not reported by Census.
3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance.
4/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 9.--Peanut oil: Utilization, year beginning August, 1947-63

Year beginning August	Food uses					Non-food uses				Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Cooking and salad oils*	Other	Total	Soap	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1947	61	15	NA	64	140	1/	10	4	15	155
1948	31	4	NA	64	99	1/	8	8	16	115
1949	9	1/	(50)	83	92	---	7	8	15	107
1950	18	1/	(54)	99	117	---	7	7	14	131
1951	21	1/	(46)	75	96	---	5	6	12	108
1952	5	2	(30)	51	58	---	4	4	8	66
1953	4	2	(15)	49	55	1/	4	4	8	62
1954	6	2	(18)	40	48	1/	4	2	6	54
1955	6	2	(15)	52	60	1/	3	5	8	68
1956	6	4	(23)	56	66	---	4	3	7	73
1957	6	3	(25)	51	60	---	5	2	7	68
1958	3	4	(22)	73	80	---	4	2	6	86
1959	4	5	35	31	75	---	5	1	6	81
1960	3	3	58	12	76	---	5	4	9	2/84
1961	2	3	60	12	76	---	4	4	8	2/84
1962	2	5	48	8	64	---	4	3	6	2/70
1963 3/	4	4	63	9	80	---	6	4	10	90

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 3/ Preliminary and partly estimated.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers. ***Bracketed figures represent peanut oil deodorized which is included in the "other" category.**

the sharp increase in peanut oil production and buildup in stocks. Domestic consumption of peanut oil is running about 34 percent ahead of last year's rate and was 39 million pounds in August-January 1963-64 compared with 29 million last year. Peanut oil exports, primarily to Western Europe and Latin America, in the current marketing year may total 25 million pounds compared with 3 million the year before.

Peanut oil stocks (crude and refined) on February 1, 1964, totaled 29 million pounds, about double the 14 million on the same date last year.

In view of the unusually large stocks of peanut oil and continued heavy output, peanut oil prices during April-July 1964 likely will continue weak, averaging around 10 percent under the 11.8 cents level of last year. Peanut meal prices (bulk, Southeast mills) have declined from the 1963-64 season's high of $72 per ton in November to $63 in February. Prices in mid-March at $58 per ton were $8 below March 1963.

The USDA announced on March 6, 1964, an expanded peanut merchandising program. Under this program CCC is inviting competitive bids from processors to buy surplus peanuts and export them as peanut butter, as salted peanuts or as in-shell roasted peanuts. CCC currently takes bids on peanuts for domestic crushing or for export as raw peanuts.

Hog Slaughter Up 5 Percent But Lard Output About the Same; Prices to Continue Higher

Commercial hog slaughter during October-February 1963-64 totaled 38.0 million head, 5 percent more than the 36.1 million the year before. Commercial lard production during the same months totaled 1,065 million pounds, about the same as the previous year, because of the lower yield per hog killed. Yield averaged 28.3 pounds so far this marketing year compared with 29.3 pounds in 1962-63. Lard production (including farm) for the entire 1963-64 marketing year is estimated at 2,425 million pounds, approximately 70 million below 1962-63. The decline will result from a combination of lower hog slaughter and reduced lard yield.

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) during October-February 1963-64 averaged 9.2 cents per pound, 0.7 cent above a year earlier. Prices in mid-March at 8.8 cents per pound were 1.0 cent over March 1963. Lard prices during April-September 1964 probably will be about as high as in the first half of the marketing year, averaging 10-15 percent above the year-earlier level of 8.0 cents per pound.

Domestic disappearance of lard (including farm) in 1963-64 is estimated at 1,775 million pounds, about 7 percent less than the 1,908 million consumed the year before. The decline will be borne mainly by the direct use of lard. Lard used in the manufacture of shortening may be off slightly, due to the higher prices of lard this year. Lard usually sells at a discount to competitive soybean oil but this year lard has been selling at about a 1.0 cent premium.

USDA's steady weekly purchases of lard for distribution to needy families, schools, and institutions have bolstered domestic use and prices. About 107 million pounds were bought under this program from mid-September 1963 through March 25, 1964. USDA buying will be discontinued with purchase of approximately 3.5 million pounds more.

Lard exports during October-January 1963-64 totaled 178 million pounds compared with 105 million pounds the same 4 months in 1962-63. The United Kingdom continues to be the major taker, accounting for three-fourths the total. Exports to Eastern European countries are up this marketing year. About 15 million pounds were shipped to Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia during October-January and additional quantities are expected to move out. Total U. S. lard exports (including shipments) for the entire 1963-64 marketing year are now forecast at 650 million pounds, about one-fourth of domestic production, compared with 571 million pounds in 1962-63.

Flaxseed Prices At About 1963 Supports; CCC Controls Two-Thirds of Current Supplies

Flaxseed prices (No. 1, Minneapolis), after dropping from $3.05 per bushel in July 1963 to $2.90 in September, rose slowly to $3.11 in January 1964. Prices since then have held steady and in mid-March were $3.12 per bushel, about equal the 1963 Minneapolis support rate of $3.13 per bushel, and the same as March 1963. Linseed oil prices (raw, Minneapolis) have shown a similar price pattern, increasing from 12.3 cents per pound in September to 13.3 cents in January 1964, then holding at this level through mid-March. Prices this spring are expected to continue firm averaging slightly above the April-June 1963 level of $3.02 for flaxseed and 12.7 cents for linseed oil.

Serious weather damage to the Argentine flaxseed crop, and purchases of linseed oil in Rotterdam and Argentina by Red China and Russia, are several factors behind recent firmness in flaxseed and linseed oil prices. The tightening of "free supplies" in the United States has also been a contributing factor.

As of March 1, 1964, CCC had 12.7 million bushels of 1963-crop flaxseed under price support and owned another 2.6 million bushels acquired under the 1962 program. This CCC total of 15.3 million bushels represents 38 percent of the total 1963-64 flaxseed supply. It also represents approximately two-thirds of the total availabilities estimated as of March 1, 1964 (table 10). The CCC takeover date for 1963-crop flaxseed was March 31, 1964, and most of the 12.7 million bushels under support likely was acquired by the Government. The CCC has not yet announced a flaxseed sales policy for 1963 crop takeover.

Flaxseed supplies in the 1963-64 marketing year starting July 1, 1963, are 40 million bushels, 4 million more than the previous year (table 10). Crushings for the entire year may total around 20 million bushels, leaving 20 million for seed, export, and carryover. About 5 million bushels are expected to be exported and another 2 million bushels will be used for seeding the 1964 crop. This leaves 14 million bushels to be carried over into the 1964-65 marketing year. Most of the carryover will be in CCC hands.

Table 10.--Flaxseed, linseed oil, and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1955-63

Item	Year beginning July								
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
					Flaxseed				
FLAXSEED	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply									
Stocks, July 1	11.2	4.1	19.4	8.7	14.6	3.0	5.3	3.6	8.4
Production	40.4	47.0	25.1	37.4	21.2	30.4	22.2	32.2	31.5
Total supply	51.6	51.2	44.5	46.2	35.9	33.4	27.5	35.8	39.8
Disposition									
Seed and residual	2.2	3.1	-.5	3.2	1.4	1.1	3.4	2.1	.8
July-February:									
Crushings	24.6	19.0	20.4	16.4	17.9	12.7	13.8	13.8	12.3
Exports	5.9	2.0	9.0	4.9	7.6	3.4	1.0	3.5	2.6
March 1, supply remaining	18.9	27.1	15.6	21.7	9.0	16.2	9.3	16.4	24.1
March-June:									
Crushings	10.3	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.3	7.3	5.2	7.2	7.7
Exports	4.5	.5	2/	1.1	.7	1.9	.5	.8	2.4
Season totals									
Crushings	34.9	26.2	27.3	22.4	23.2	20.0	19.0	21.0	20
Exports	10.4	2.5	9.0	6.0	8.3	7.0	1.5	4.3	5
Ending stocks	4.1	19.4	8.7	14.6	3.0	5.3	3.6	8.4	14
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per bushel									
Support 3/	2.91	3.09	2.92	2.78	2.38	2.38	2.80	2.90	2.90
Received by farmers	2.90	2.99	2.94	2.69	3.00	2.65	3.26	2.83	4/2.79
LINSEED OIL					Linseed Oil				
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Supply									
Stocks, July 1	139	142	99	112	97	90	94	105	131
Production	695	532	535	448	465	399	391	428	6/400
Total supply	834	674	634	560	562	489	485	533	531
Disposition:									
July-January:									
Domestic disappearance	322	309	252	257	255	204	200	214	209
Exports	82	21	82	1	2	4	1	8	13
Stocks, February 1	168	150	128	150	164	104	135	131	123
February-June:									
Domestic disappearance	230	188	183	198	163	166	165	180	191
Exports	58	57	5	7	53	20	1	1	7
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	552	497	435	455	418	370	378	394	400
Exports	140	78	87	8	55	24	2	9	20
Stocks, June 30	142	99	112	97	90	94	105	131	110
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound									
Tank cars, Minneapolis	14.0	13.1	14.2	12.9	13.5	12.9	15.2	13.0	13.0
LINSEED MEAL					Linseed Meal				
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply									
Stocks, July 1 5/	22	36	16	24	10	46	25	10	21
Production	643	484	505	409	426	378	358	388	8/ 370
Total supply	665	520	521	433	436	424	383	398	391
Disposition									
July-January:									
Domestic disappearance	292	265	293	278	199	202	231	180	179
Exports	113	69	11	12	65	39	16	49	31
Stocks, February 1 5/	15	13	51	7	45	20	8	9	7
February-June:									
Domestic disappearance	192	166	198	138	127	160	128	144	156
Exports	32	7	1	2	2	7/	7/	5	5
Season totals									
Domestic disappearance	484	431	491	416	326	362	359	324	335
Exports	145	76	12	14	67	39	16	54	36
Stocks, June 30 5/	36	16	24	10	46	25	10	21	20
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton									
Bulk, Minneapolis	55.05	53.15	49.00	63.65	62.95	53.34	62.70	67.50	62.00

1/ July-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the year is forecast. 2/ Less than 500,000 bushels. 3/ Farm basis. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Stocks at Processors' plants. 6/ Based on a linseed oil yield of 20.0 pounds per bushel. 7/ Less than 500 tons. 8/ Based on a linseed meal yield of 37.0 pounds per bushel.

Flaxseed crushings during July-February 1963-64 totaled 12.3 million bushels compared with 13.8 million in the same period the year before (table 10). Exports of flaxseed during July-February 1963-64 were 2.6 million bushels compared with 3.5 million the year before. Exports are expected to pick up some this spring with the resumption of shipping on the Great Lakes.

Factory consumption of linseed oil during July-January 1963-64 totaled 219 million pounds compared with 215 million a year earlier. Total domestic use for the entire 1963-64 marketing year is estimated at 400 million pounds, up slightly from 1962-63. Stocks of linseed oil (raw) on February 1, 1964, were 123 million pounds, 8 million under the same date in 1963.

Inedible Tallow Output Forecast at 4.0 Billion Pounds; Prices 10 Percent Higher Than Last Year

Inedible tallow and grease production for 1963-64 is now forecast at a record 4.0 billion pounds, 9 percent more than the year before. The rise is due to an increase in the cattle slaughter rate and slightly heavier animals. Domestic use of inedible tallow and grease probably will total about 2.0 billion pounds; exports also are projected at around 2.0 billion pounds. Stocks of inedible tallow and grease on February 1, 1964, were 402 million pounds, 15 percent less than the 475 million pounds the same date last year.

Exports of inedible tallow and greases during October-January 1963-64 totaled 640 million pounds, 55 percent more than the 414 million the year before. The increase this year is going mainly to the Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Egypt, Japan, and Iran. Japan is our leading dollar market and has taken about one-fifth of our total exports in recent years. Italy, the Netherlands, West Germany, and Spain are important markets for commercial tallow exports. The USSR may also be a buyer of inedible tallow from the United States because of the anticipated drop in Russian slaughter fats.

Exports under P. L. 480 are expected to continue heavy with the UAR, Pakistan, Turkey, China (Taiwan), and Korea the major takers. As of March 1, 1964, about 165 million pounds of inedible tallow and grease remained to be shipped under existing P. L. 480 purchase authorizations (table 11).

Inedible tallow prices (prime, tanks, Chicago) during October-February 1963-64 averaged 6.1 cents per pound, 0.8 cent above the year before. This came largely from strong export demand. Prices in mid-March at 6.0 cents per pound were nearly a cent above March 1963. Prices during April-September 1964 probably will be about as high as in the first half of the marketing year, averaging 5-10 percent over the 5.6 cent-level of last year.

Table 11.--INEDIBLE TALLOW: Programs under Titles I and IV of Public Law 480 as of March 1, 1964

Country	Number of P.A.	Purchase Authorization: Quantity 1/	Purchase Authorization: Final delivery	Purchase Authorization: Recorded shipments 2/	Still to be shipped
		Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds
Carry-in 10/1/63					
Title I Programs					
Pakistan	15-130	66.1	6-30-64	15.1	51.0
U.A.R.	46-81	44.1	1-31-64	33.1	11.0
Total		110.2		48.2	62.0
Title IV Programs 3/					
Since 10/1/63:					
Title I Programs					
China, Taiwan	37-74	10.4	4-30-64	9.1	1.3
Greece	26-67	3.5	5-31-64	---	3.5
Korea	24-98	13.2	6-30-64	---	13.2
Turkey	10-80	35.3	7-31-64	6.6	28.7
U.A.R.	46-94	38.6	6-30-64	1.7	36.9
U.A.R.	46-99	18.7	6-30-64	---	18.7
Total 4/		119.7		17.4	102.3
Title IV Programs					
Colombia	25-406	1.9	1-31-64	1.5	.4
Total		1.9		1.5	.4
Grand total		231.8		67.1	164.7

1/ Estimate based upon market price at time P.A. was issued.
2/ Based on bills of lading received throughout the current month.
3/ Ruyuku Islands has a Title IV agreement for 2.9 million pounds, no P.A.
4/ Ivory Coast has a Title I agreement for 11.0 million pounds, no P.A.
Foreign Agriculture Service, Livestock and Meat Products Division.

U. S. Exports of Fats and Oils in 1963 Exceed Imports By A Record 5.4 Billion Pounds

U. S. exports of all fats and oils (including oil equivalent of oilseeds) totaled 6.5 billion pounds in calendar 1963 while U. S. imports were 1.1 billion pounds (table 12). This gave the United States a 5.4 billion-pound favorable balance of trade compared with the 1951-55 average of 2.1 billion pounds. Before World War II (1937-41 average) the U. S. was a net importer of 1.5 billion pounds of fats and oils.

Domestic Use of Food Fats Sets New Record in 1963

Civilians in calendar year 1963 took a record 8.6 billion pounds (including only the fat content of butter and margarine) of food fats and oils, as measured by domestic disappearance, compared with 8.3 billion in 1962 (table 13). Use per person in 1963 averaged 46.6 pounds, 0.8 pounds more than in 1962, and compared with the previous postwar high of 46.2 pounds in 1959. Increases in cooking and salad oils more than offset reductions in the per capita rates of butter, shortening, and the direct use of lard. The margarine consumption rate remained unchanged from 1962. Retail prices for all food fats and oils products in 1963 averaged 2 percent below 1962 levels.

See tables 14 through 20 for 1963 statistics on margarine, butter, lard, shortening, and total fats and oils.

The Fats and Oils Situation is published in January, March, May, August, and November.

The next issue is scheduled for release on June 5, 1964.

Table 12 .--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, calendar years 1961-63

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Average					Average				
	1951-55	1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1951-55	1956-60	1961	1962	1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	66.8	55.0	9.9	20.0	83.8
Lard	1.4	---	2/	2/	2/	610.6	608.7	485.4	488.4	593.9
Beef fats	.2	.9	.3	.2	.1	33.3	21.3	8.4	10.2	8.6
Total, edible animal fats	2.1	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	710.7	685.0	503.7	518.6	686.3
Corn oil	.3	7.0	21.2	25.2	12.6	.6	---	---	---	---
Cottonseed oil	.1	---	---	2/	---	3/287.7	432.4	357.9	371.0	365.3
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	4.2	2.9	2.1	3.6	2.0
Olive oil, edible	49.0	50.3	58.8	57.5	32.9	.1	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	7.6	2.4	1.3	4.3	---	17.7	10.8	7.1	.2	9.1
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	18.2	10.1	5.4	.5	1.9
Soybean oil	2/	---	---	---	---	197.3	836.8	602.4	1,213.6	1,072.0
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	427.7	1,125.5	1,468.8	1,765.0	1,925.7
Other vegetable oils	6.1	7.9	11.5	10.9	13.4	35.8	20.7	25.2	27.8	39.2
Total, edible vegetable oils	63.1	67.6	92.8	97.9	58.9	989.3	2,439.2	2,468.9	3,381.7	3,415.2
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	1.4	1.1	.7	1.5	1.6	851.5	1,309.8	1,593.1	1,426.9	1,631.3
Greases	.9	.3	2/	.2	1.5	137.1	120.5	211.4	168.5	242.7
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	7.0	1.2	3.2	5.6	3.0	97.8	128.4	122.5	123.1	263.5
Marine mammal oils	39.2	43.2	58.6	67.0	65.9	.3	1.7	2.8	5.5	9.6
Olive oil, inedible	2.8	.5	.3	.3	.7	.3	6.5	---	---	---
Palm oil	59.7	33.6	56.0	35.5	23.5	.3	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	111.0	79.9	118.8	110.1	96.2	1,087.3	1,566.9	1,929.8	1,724.0	2,147.1
Coconut oil	131.6	190.2	162.8	265.7	372.2	22.2	8.4	3.4	1.5	9.9
Copra (64 percent)	446.1	429.9	490.5	457.5	333.4	.1	.1	---	---	.1
Palm kernel oil	32.5	60.2	84.1	84.2	83.5	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	610.2	680.3	737.4	807.4	789.1	22.3	8.5	3.4	1.5	10.0
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	79.3	143.4	90.5	78.8	68.1
Linseed oil	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	143.2	62.6	20.5	6.3	16.4
Oiticica oil	10.6	10.0	7.1	16.2	4.5	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	46.0	41.3	33.4	26.9	30.5
Tung oil	28.2	27.1	26.9	21.2	19.5	2.0	9.8	21.4	10.1	2.7
Total	38.8	37.1	34.0	37.4	24.0	270.5	257.1	165.8	122.1	117.7
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	10.5	6.8	6.6	12.0	8.3	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	96.0	103.5	118.8	105.6	97.6	1.0	2.2	1.3	.8	.8
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	54.1	10.7	1.9	9.4	2.4	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	29.8	19.6	14.8	12.8	13.4	.4	.7	.7	1.0	.7
Rapeseed oil	5.2	3.4	4.8	4.1	3.0	.2	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	6.8	6.4	4.4	3.9	5.3	.2	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	11.6	.1	---	---	---	8.0	16.5	8.9	15.2	19.0
Total	214.0	150.5	151.3	147.8	130.0	9.8	19.4	10.9	17.0	20.5
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	.1	---	---	---	---	6.4	7.6	7.0	7.2	8.4
Shortening	2/	---	---	---	---	19.5	25.9	21.0	20.2	18.9
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	25.5	22.9	20.3	21.6
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	1.6	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.5
Soap (fat content)	.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	29.4	22.1	17.7	15.8	16.4
Fatty acids	2.7	1.2	3.1	4.1	3.7	29.2	34.0	48.3	48.8	40.8
Total	3.6	2.3	4.5	5.7	5.3	88.5	118.3	120.2	116.0	109.6
Grand total4/	1,042.8	1,021.2	1,141.6	1,208.9	1,105.8	3,178.4	5,094.4	5,203.0	5,881.2	6,506.4

1/ Includes re-exports and shipments.
2/ Less than 50,000 pounds
3/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.
4/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Note-Data in this table reported by Census. Does not include USDA estimates of foreign donations, starting in 1961, that are shown in some other tables.

Table 13.--Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, 1925-63

Year	Food products													
	Butter (Actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening, and nonfood products		Margarine (Actual weight)		Shortening		Cooking and salad oils 1/		Edible oils 2/		All food products 3/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average														
1925-29	2,134	17.9	1,501	12.6	283	2.4	1,144	9.6	4/		618	5.2	5,225	43.9
1930-34	2,273	18.2	1,688	13.5	252	2.0	1,088	8.7	4/		668	5.4	5,483	43.9
1935-39	2,196	17.0	1,424	11.0	371	2.9	1,519	11.8	4/		844	6.5	5,857	45.4
1940	2,244	17.0	1,901	14.4	318	2.4	1,185	9.0	4/		983	7.4	6,131	46.4
1941	2,116	16.1	1,819	13.8	364	2.8	1,367	10.4	4/		1,087	8.2	6,270	47.6
1942	2,092	15.9	1,688	12.8	364	2.8	1,237	9.4	4/		996	7.6	5,900	44.9
1943	1,525	11.8	1,679	13.0	501	3.9	1,234	9.6	4/		861	6.7	5,411	42.0
1944	1,532	11.9	1,583	12.3	497	3.9	1,147	8.9	4/		886	6.9	5,255	40.9
1945	1,413	10.9	1,509	11.7	525	4.1	1,175	9.1	4/		801	6.2	5,049	39.1
1946	1,456	10.5	1,640	11.8	533	3.9	1,409	10.2	4/		882	6.4	5,537	40.0
1947	1,600	11.2	1,792	12.6	713	5.0	1,338	9.4	4/		988	6.9	5,986	42.0
1948	1,450	10.0	1,850	12.7	887	6.1	1,410	9.7	4/		1,037	7.1	6,183	42.6
1949	1,549	10.5	1,744	11.8	851	5.8	1,435	9.7	4/		1,163	7.9	6,287	42.6
1950	1,614	10.7	1,891	12.6	918	6.1	1,656	11.0	4/		1,297	8.6	6,890	45.9
1951	1,445	9.6	1,855	12.3	996	6.6	1,365	9.0	4/		1,168	7.7	6,366	42.1
1952	1,316	8.6	1,817	11.8	1,219	7.9	1,562	10.2	4/		1,339	8.7	6,765	44.1
1953	1,329	8.5	1,772	11.4	1,256	8.1	1,597	10.2	4/		1,415	9.1	6,876	44.1
1954	1,410	8.9	1,627	10.2	1,346	8.5	1,870	11.8	4/		1,514	9.5	7,238	45.5
1955	1,460	9.0	1,639	10.1	1,323	8.2	1,863	11.5	4/		1,704	10.5	7,447	45.9
1956	1,439	8.7	1,623	9.8	1,354	8.2	1,797	10.9	4/		1,800	10.9	7,475	45.2
1957	1,406	8.4	1,589	9.4	1,446	8.6	1,756	10.4	4/		1,824	10.8	7,469	44.4
1958	1,418	8.3	1,640	9.6	1,549	9.0	1,935	11.3	4/		1,804	10.5	7,770	45.3
1959	1,371	7.9	1,536	8.8	1,604	9.2	2,196	12.6	1,743	10.0	202	1.2	8,068	46.2
1960	1,331	7.5	1,359	7.7	1,676	9.4	2,238	12.6	1,865	10.5	169	1.0	8,053	45.4
1961	1,334	7.4	1,396	7.7	1,708	9.5	2,311	12.8	1,899	10.5	123	.7	8,176	45.3
1962	1,312	7.2	1,317	7.2	1,709	9.3	2,469	13.5	2,131	11.5	24	.1	8,379	45.8
1963 5/	1,268	6.8	1,201	6.5	1,736	9.3	2,474	13.3	2,354	12.7	204	1.1	8,657	46.6

Year	Industrial products								All products		
	Soap 6/		Drying oil products 7/		Other industrial products 6/		All industrial products		Weight		Per capita
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of butter and margarine	
	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average											
1925-29	1,544	13.0	877	7.4	197	1.6	2,618	22.0	8,282	7,826	65.8
1930-34	1,546	12.3	585	4.7	290	2.3	2,421	19.3	8,369	7,883	63.2
1935-39	1,638	12.8	774	6.0	440	3.4	2,852	22.2	9,198	8,709	67.5
1940	1,867	14.1	807	6.1	412	3.1	3,085	23.4	9,716	9,217	69.8
1941	2,275	17.3	1,066	8.1	626	4.7	3,967	30.1	10,720	10,238	77.7
1942	1,982	15.1	949	7.2	645	4.9	3,576	27.2	9,953	9,478	72.1
1943	1,844	14.3	839	6.5	781	6.1	3,462	26.9	9,262	8,871	68.8
1944	2,059	16.0	852	6.6	803	6.2	3,716	28.9	9,361	8,970	69.8
1945	1,844	14.3	807	6.3	936	7.3	3,587	27.8	9,010	8,636	66.9
1946	1,724	12.5	914	6.6	863	6.2	3,502	25.3	9,424	9,041	65.3
1947	2,234	15.7	1,007	7.1	882	6.2	4,126	28.9	10,557	10,113	70.9
1948	2,039	14.0	1,071	7.4	836	5.8	3,946	27.2	10,580	10,129	69.8
1949	1,758	11.9	964	6.5	856	5.8	3,576	24.2	10,318	9,863	66.8
1950	1,804	12.0	1,182	7.9	1,153	7.7	4,140	27.6	11,416	11,030	73.4
1951	1,505	10.0	1,129	7.5	1,217	8.1	3,850	25.5	10,679	10,216	67.6
1952	1,352	8.8	1,010	6.6	1,231	8.0	3,593	23.4	10,846	10,358	67.5
1953	1,291	8.3	1,064	6.8	1,274	8.2	3,631	23.3	11,001	10,507	67.4
1954	1,177	7.4	1,001	6.3	1,349	8.5	3,527	22.2	11,295	10,765	67.7
1955	1,115	6.9	1,104	6.8	1,621	10.0	3,840	23.7	11,829	11,287	69.5
1956	1,038	6.3	1,089	6.6	1,835	11.1	3,962	24.0	11,976	11,437	69.2
1957	994	5.9	1,015	6.0	1,950	11.6	3,959	23.5	11,980	11,428	67.9
1958	914	5.3	920	5.4	2,155	12.6	3,989	23.3	12,335	11,759	68.6
1959	862	4.9	910	5.2	2,462	14.1	4,234	24.3	12,889	12,303	70.5
1960	860	4.8	821	4.6	2,590	14.6	4,271	24.1	12,911	12,325	69.5
1961	830	4.6	849	4.7	2,546	14.1	4,223	23.4	12,993	12,399	68.7
1962	775	4.2	868	4.7	2,720	14.9	4,369	23.9	13,323	12,789	69.9
1963 5/	774	4.2	832	4.5	2,902	15.6	4,508	24.3	13,744	13,165	70.9

1/ Fully processed liquid vegetable oils. Including use in mayonnaise and salad dressings, potato products, bakery products, and in fish canning, etc. Not reported separately prior to 1959. 2/ Mainly salad and cooking oils prior to 1959. Beginning with 1959 includes all food fats and oils used other than butter, lard, margarine, shortening or cooking and salad oils. 3/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 4/ Not available. Included in "edible oil" category. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 7/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 14.--Margarine (actual weight): Supply and disposition, 1935-63

Year	Supply					Disposition			
	Production			Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance		
	Colored	Uncolored	Total				Military	Civilian 1/	
								Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	2	370	372	---	372	1	---	371	2.9
1940	2	318	320	---	320	1	---	318	2.4
1941	5	363	368	---	368	5	---	364	2.8
1942	65	361	426	---	426	32	---	364	2.8
1943	116	498	614	---	614	2/109	2	501	3.9
1944	108	481	588	---	588	93	1	497	3.9
1945	99	515	614	---	614	2/83	14	525	4.1
1946	58	514	573	---	573	52	5	533	3.9
1947	59	687	746	---	746	3/31	6	713	5.0
1948	96	812	908	---	908	3/16	5	887	6.1
1949	177	685	862	---	862	3/7	4	851	5.8
1950	500	437	937	13	950	3/7	11	918	6.1
1951	829	212	1,041	14	1,055	3/6	34	996	6.6
1952	1,156	130	1,286	19	1,305	3/7	54	1,219	7.9
1953	1,228	64	1,292	25	1,317	3/9	30	1,256	8.1
1954	4/	4/	1,364	22	1,386	8	5	1,346	8.5
1955	---	---	1,334	27	1,361	8	6	1,323	8.2
1956	---	---	1,370	24	1,394	9	4	1,354	8.2
1957	---	---	1,463	28	1,490	10	8	1,446	8.6
1958	---	---	1,573	26	1,599	9	3	1,549	9.0
1959	---	---	1,611	38	1,649	10	2	1,604	9.2
1960	---	---	1,695	34	1,729	10	11	1,676	9.4
1961	---	---	1,724	33	1,756	8	7	1,708	9.5
1962	---	---	1,726	33	1,759	9	2	1,709	9.3
1963 5/	---	---	1,744	39	1,784	9	2	1,736	9.3

1/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue. 2/ Includes American Red Cross procurement for prisoner-of-war packages. 3/ Includes estimated quantities exported in food packages through CARE and other nongovernmental relief agencies; does not include quantities mailed abroad by individuals. 4/ Breakdown between colored and uncolored not available beginning with 1954. Production mainly colored since 1953. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 15.--Margarine: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-63

Year	Vegetable oils						Animal fats and oils		Vegetable stearine 1/	Total 2/
	Soybean oil	Cotton-seed oil	Peanut oil	Corn oil	Coconut oil	Other	Lard	Beef fats		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	32	125	3	1	105	15	2	20	---	303
1940	87	116	2	3/	22	6	5	19	3/	257
1941	76	150	2	1	30	6	8	24	---	297
1942	133	167	1	2	3	3	8	29	---	346
1943	198	252	5	6	0	4	11	24	3/	500
1944	211	215	12	11	0	3/	10	17	1	478
1945	207	254	10	9	0	3/	6	13	---	499
1946	201	223	12	7	15	---	2	5	---	465
1947	228	323	17	7	21	---	3	8	---	607
1948	255	453	11	1	5	2	3	6	---	736
1949	257	431	3/	1	3/	---	4	7	---	701
1950	312	418	7	1	---	2	4	9	11	764
1951	473	334	16	4	1	2	4	7	11	851
1952	652	354	3	3/	---	---	5	8	24	1,046
1953	726	275	2	1	7	2	8	13	12	1,049
1954	665	397	2	3/	5	1	7	10	17	1,106
1955	746	278	2	3/	6	1	13	9	16	1,075
1956	752	283	3	1	8	1	31	6	24	1,111
1957	874	237	3	3/	5	3	25	9	24	1,182
1958	1,070	145	4	1	4	2	16	8	19	1,269
1959	1,094	124	3	20	4	3	36	8	4/	1,291
1960	1,105	136	4	55	4	1	56	6	---	1,367
1961	1,062	139	3	89	3	11	72	6	---	1,386
1962	1,058	106	4	99	5	43	70	10	---	1,394
1963 5/	1,058	100	4	113	3	40	84	11	---	1,413

1/ Most of the vegetable stearine used in margarine prior to 1950 was included with the primary oil. 2/ Includes 2 million pounds of secondary oils other than vegetable stearine in 1952, 3 million in 1953, 1954, 1955 and 1956, and 2 million in 1957 and 1958. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Not reported separately beginning 1959. 5/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 16.--Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1935-63

Year	Supply						Disposition				
	Production			Imports	Cold storage stocks, Jan. 1 1/	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories	Domestic disappearance			
								Total	Direct use as butter		
	Creamery	Farm	Total						Military procurement	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,716	479	2,195	9	64	2,268	7	2,196	---	2,196	17.0
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	11	2,244	---	2,244	17.0
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	13	2,185	70	2,116	16.1
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	24	2,217	124	2,092	15.9
1943	1,674	342	2,015	3	25	2,043	94	1,791	266	1,525	11.8
1944	1,489	330	1,818	2	158	1,978	97	1,853	321	1,532	11.9
1945	1,364	336	1,699	4	28	1,731	55	1,635	222	1,413	10.9
1946	1,171	331	1,502	7	41	1,550	16	1,510	54	1,456	10.5
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	1,628	28	1,600	11.2
1948	1,210	293	1,504	2/	22	1,526	8	1,486	36	1,450	10.0
1949	1,412	276	1,688	2/	32	1,720	6	1,581	32	1,549	10.5
1950	1,386	262	1,648	2/	133	1,781	28	1,648	34	1,614	10.7
1951	1,203	240	1,443	2/	105	1,548	24	1,497	52	1,445	9.6
1952	1,188	214	1,402	2/	27	1,429	2	1,354	38	1,316	8.6
1953	1,412	195	1,607	2/	73	1,680	26	1,372	43	1,329	8.5
1954	1,449	179	1,628	1	282	1,911	57	1,475	65	1,410	8.9
1955	1,383	162	1,545	1	379	1,925	224	1,537	77	1,460	9.0
1956	1,413	140	1,553	3	163	1,719	184	1,510	70	1,439	8.7
1957	1,414	119	1,533	3	25	1,561	13	1,461	55	1,406	8.4
1958	1,390	96	1,486	2	87	1,575	38	1,468	50	1,418	8.3
1959	1,334	76	1,411	2	69	1,482	29	1,422	51	1,371	7.9
1960	1,373	62	1,435	3	31	1,468	11	1,381	50	1,331	7.5
1961	1,484	52	1,536	2	77	1,615	10	1,380	46	1,334	7.4
1962	1,535	42	1,576	2	225	1,803	4/43	1,377	64	1,311	7.2
1963 3/	1,401	30	1,431	2	5/386	1,819	4/197	1,332	64	1,268	6.8
1964					5/290						

1/ Includes stocks held by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 2/ Less than 500,000. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates of butter, butter oil and ghee shipped under foreign donations program not reported by Census. 5/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter not shown in cold storage reports.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 17.--Lard: Supply and disposition, 1935-63

Year	Supply						Disposition					
	Production				Stocks Jan. 1 1/	Total 2/	Exports and shipments			Domestic disappearance		
											Direct use	
	Federally inspected	Other commercial	Farm	Total			Exports 3/	Shipments	Total	Total	Total	Per civilian
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	944	686		1,630	96	1,726	166	26	192	1,430	1,424	11.0
1940	1,527	761		2,288	162	2,450	201	31	232	1,924	1,901	14.4
1941	1,526	702		2,228	294	2,522	393	31	424	1,900	1,819	13.8
1942	1,724	676		2,401	199	2,600	652	33	685	1,805	1,688	12.8
1943	2,080	785		2,865	110	2,976	757	39	796	1,884	1,679	13.0
1944	2,367	279	408	3,054	297	3,351	902	36	938	1,957	1,583	12.3
1945	1,311	335	420	2,066	456	2,522	651	21	672	1,722	1,509	11.7
1946	1,342	353	439	2,134	129	2,265	451	39	490	1,664	1,640	11.8
1947	1,722	277	403	2,402	110	2,512	383	34	417	1,929	1,792	12.6
1948	1,680	252	389	2,321	167	2,488	277	50	327	1,987	1,850	12.7
1949	1,923	270	341	2,534	173	2,707	617	50	667	1,910	1,744	11.8
1950	2,009	309	313	2,631	131	2,762	467	56	523	2,112	1,891	12.6
1951	2,225	342	296	2,863	127	2,990	689	54	743	2,143	1,855	12.3
1952	2,234	378	269	2,881	104	2,992	634	60	694	2,087	1,817	11.8
1953	1,812	310	233	2,355	211	2,566	423	53	476	2,016	1,772	11.4
1954	1,831	290	209	2,330	74	2,404	465	56	521	1,779	1,627	10.2
1955	2,140	312	208	2,660	104	2,764	562	57	620	1,998	1,639	10.1
1956	2,255	304	198	2,757	147	2,904	611	60	672	2,121	1,623	9.8
1957	2,080	287	180	2,547	112	2,659	501	62	563	1,994	1,589	9.4
1958	1,982	271	173	2,426	101	2,527	389	66	455	1,977	1,640	9.6
1959	2,309	300	171	2,780	95	2,875	605	68	673	2,078	1,536	8.8
1960	2,127	292	144	2,563	124	2,687	620	61	681	1,912	1,359	7.7
1961	2,118	266	133	2,517	94	2,611	417	69	485	2,015	1,396	7.7
1962	2,104	261	115	2,480	110	2,590	422	66	488	1,974	1,317	7.2
1963 4/	2,117	256	100	2,473	128	2,601	538	56	594	1,888	1,201	6.5
1964					119							

1/ Factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1948 and 1951 include stocks held or in transit by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 2/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1952, when 7 million pounds were imported. 3/ 1947-53, include shipments by CARE. 4/ Preliminary

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 18.--Shortening: Supply and disposition, 1935-63 1/

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks, Jan. 1	Supply: Total supply	Disposition: Exports and shipments	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Military excluding relief	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian: Total	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Civilian: Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,529	4	43	1,576	8	---	1,519	11.8
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	9	---	1,185	9.0
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	12	32	1,367	10.4
1942	1,300	2/	53	1,354	15	57	1,237	9.4
1943	1,438	2/	46	1,483	81	102	1,234	9.6
1944	1,363	2/	67	1,431	19	212	1,147	8.9
1945	1,441	2/	53	1,494	52	223	1,175	9.1
1946	1,450	2/	44	1,494	26	18	1,409	10.2
1947	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.4
1948	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.7
1949	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.7
1950	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	11.0
1951	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	9.0
1952	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.2
1953	1,675	---	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.2
1954	1,961	---	94	2,055	17	45	1,870	11.8
1955	1,975	---	120	2,095	42	47	1,863	11.5
1956	1,842	---	143	1,985	12	54	1,797	10.9
1957	1,808	---	122	1,930	17	37	1,756	10.4
1958	2,006	---	120	2,126	33	30	1,935	11.3
1959	2,252	---	127	2,380	36	32	2,196	12.6
1960	2,313	---	115	2,428	31	39	2,238	12.6
1961	2,456	---	120	2,576	3/92	51	2,311	12.8
1962	2,689	---	123	2,812	3/139	39	2,469	13.5
1963 4/	2,533	---	165	2,698	3/66	39	2,474	13.3
1964			119					

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Includes estimates of foreign donations, not reported by Census. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Shortening: Fats and oils used in manufacture, 1935-63

Year	Vegetable oils: Cottonseed oil	Vegetable oils: Soybean oil	Vegetable oils: Coconut oil	Vegetable oils: Peanut oil	Vegetable oils: Corn oil	Vegetable oils: Other 1/	Vegetable oils: Total	Animal fats and oils: Lard	Animal fats and oils: Beef fats	Total primary fats and oils	Vegetable stearine	Glycerides	Total primary and secondary fats and oils
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Average 1935-39	1,014	119	28	68	1	195	1,425	4	117	1,546	---		1,546
1940	823	212	18	23	1	44	1,121	17	58	1,196	---		1,196
1941	889	216	22	82	2/	93	1,302	51	65	1,418	---		1,418
1942	694	336	5	38	4	58	1,135	62	88	1,285	3/24		1,309
1943	572	568	2/	51	6	4/25	1,222	36	112	1,370	88		1,458
1944	490	620	2/	61	5	10	1,186	39	85	1,310	78		1,388
1945	487	683	2/	51	2	23	1,246	23	106	1,375	81		1,456
1946	502	744	18	42	3	10	1,319	20	58	1,397	69		1,466
1947	300	705	87	65	3	1	1,161	101	64	1,326	70		1,396
1948	321	708	48	56	4	6	1,143	114	45	1,300	101		1,403
1949	532	713	20	12	1	3	1,281	118	31	1,430	64		1,494
1950	549	841	0	12	1	27	1,430	177	31	1,638	89		1,727
1951	335	731	20	21	1	25	1,133	200	23	1,356	48		1,405
1952	388	851	33	6	1	2	1,281	232	34	1,547	66		1,613
1953	376	903	2	4	1	4	1,290	227	46	1,563	82	35	1,681
1954	640	918	15	5	1	20	1,599	142	89	1,830	99	39	1,969
1955	439	930	4	6	3	15	1,397	334	118	1,849	99	40	1,988
1956	323	782	6	6	2	8	1,127	459	141	1,727	90	38	1,855
1957	272	796	8	6	4	3	1,089	376	226	1,691	95	37	1,824
1958	239	1,055	12	5	3	2	1,316	318	252	1,886	86	39	2,011
1959	320	1,143	20	1	5	5	1,494	493	257	2,244	5/	5/	2,244
1960	365	1,169	10	2	4	3	1,553	480	268	2,302	5/	5/	2,302
1961	356	1,160	26	3	14	22	1,581	530	348	2,459	5/	5/	2,459
1962	367	1,362	27	1	7	23	1,787	571	338	2,696	5/	5/	2,696
1963 6/	330	1,201	19	3	4	20	1,577	587	372	2,536	5/	5/	2,536

1/ Includes fish oils which have been negligible in recent years. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ October-December quarter only. 4/ Includes 7 million pounds of linseed oil. 5/ Not reported separately beginning 1959. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 20.--Total fats and oils, including fat content of butter: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1921-62

Year	Supply				Disposition		Utilization (not adjusted for trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine, soap and secondaries)										
							Food uses							Non-food uses			
	Production from domestic materials	Imports and production from imported materials	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports 1/ 2/	Domestic disappearance	Butter (fat content)	Lard (direct)	Shortening	Margarine	Cooking and salad oils	Other	Total	Soap 3/	Drying oil products	Other industrial	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1921	6,166	845	1,146	8,157	1,445	5,710	1,420	1,171	819	183	372		3,965	991	580	174	1,746
1922	6,198	1,208	1,002	8,409	1,161	6,453	1,515	1,464	774	154	491		4,398	1,119	726	209	2,055
1923	6,849	1,464	795	9,107	1,403	6,884	1,609	1,605	758	193	433		4,598	1,196	789	301	2,286
1924	7,245	1,231	821	9,297	1,325	7,081	1,638	1,625	832	199	485		4,779	1,321	806	175	2,302
1925	7,124	1,391	891	9,407	1,053	7,477	1,684	1,421	1,166	202	542		5,015	1,415	843	205	2,463
1926	7,391	1,607	876	9,874	1,036	7,672	1,729	1,434	1,154	209	646		5,172	1,486	830	185	2,501
1927	7,596	1,621	1,166	10,384	1,047	7,901	1,751	1,509	1,203	237	556		5,256	1,626	872	148	2,646
1928	7,334	1,669	1,436	10,439	1,069	8,080	1,702	1,591	1,166	274	584		5,317	1,635	914	214	2,763
1929	7,506	2,175	1,291	10,975	1,117	8,344	1,721	1,552	1,245	304	662		5,484	1,699	926	235	2,860
1930	7,233	1,800	1,514	10,547	906	8,023	1,740	1,559	1,242	277	727		5,545	1,560	674	243	2,477
1931	7,136	1,755	1,617	10,508	819	7,994	1,827	1,687	1,208	192	601		5,516	1,580	619	279	2,478
1932	7,272	1,288	1,695	10,255	802	7,638	1,856	1,799	969	167	575		5,366	1,535	479	258	2,272
1933	7,377	1,743	1,814	10,934	835	7,789	1,836	1,758	972	200	647		5,412	1,481	550	346	2,377
1934	6,966	1,486	2,310	10,763	621	8,219	1,888	1,637	1,215	216	676		5,632	1,664	601	322	2,587
1935	5,845	2,538	1,923	10,306	208	8,325	1,798	1,221	1,552	309	750		5,630	1,503	721	470	2,695
1936	6,669	2,289	1,773	10,731	232	8,698	1,732	1,442	1,614	325	748		5,861	1,615	793	430	2,838
1937	6,655	2,726	1,801	11,182	251	8,879	1,737	1,358	1,605	326	845		5,871	1,676	852	457	2,985
1938	7,396	1,815	2,052	11,263	326	8,677	1,739	1,436	1,517	312	897		5,901	1,669	682	404	2,755
1939	7,849	1,862	2,260	11,971	554	9,206	1,832	1,662	1,406	243	942		6,085	1,844	822	429	3,095
1940	8,350	1,651	2,211	12,212	423	9,298	1,806	1,901	1,196	257	982		6,143	1,893	807	421	3,121
1941	8,941	1,907	2,491	13,339	629	10,472	1,760	1,840	1,418	297	1,095		6,409	2,334	1,079	615	4,068
1942	9,576	989	4/2,239	12,804	889	9,917	1,784	1,734	1,309	346	1,038		6,212	2,059	973	617	3,708
1943	10,398	966	1,998	13,362	1,441	5/9,731	1,442	1,743	1,458	500	883		6,026	1,989	890	832	3,711
1944	10,497	992	2,190	13,679	1,511	9,998	1,492	1,716	1,388	478	891		5,965	2,259	917	858	4,035
1945	9,301	904	2,170	12,375	996	9,670	1,316	1,609	1,456	499	853		5,732	2,069	874	993	3,936
1946	8,801	812	1,709	11,322	780	9,303	1,216	1,640	1,466	465	868		5,655	1,827	934	886	3,647
1947	9,912	1,358	1,239	12,560	884	10,313	1,311	1,817	1,396	607	983		6,114	2,331	1,017	891	4,239
1948	10,405	1,290	1,312	13,007	940	10,371	1,196	1,865	1,403	736	1,102		6,303	2,109	1,081	874	4,065
1949	11,828	1,104	4/1,696	14,628	2,248	6/10,199	1,273	1,762	1,494	701	1,189		6,419	1,817	974	944	3,735
1950	12,056	1,320	7/2,178	15,554	2,045	6/11,523	1,327	1,906	1,727	764	1,314		7,038	1,857	1,193	1,220	4,271
1951	12,414	1,160	7/1,986	15,560	2,446	6/10,751	1,213	1,896	1,405	851	1,197		6,562	1,571	1,151	1,312	4,034
1952	12,341	1,001	7/2,363	15,705	2,279	6/10,762	1,102	1,826	1,613	1,046	1,381		6,974	1,416	1,032	1,296	3,744
1953	12,806	1,001	7/2,664	16,471	2,655	*6/10,805	1,104	1,778	1,681	1,049	1,426		7,035	1,349	1,086	1,290	3,726
1954	13,269	994	7/3,012	17,275	3,943	*6/11,062	1,187	1,629	1,969	1,106	1,528		7,418	1,223	1,018	1,394	3,635
1955	14,364	1,056	7/2,264	17,684	4,102	6/11,600	1,237	1,642	1,988	1,075	1,717		7,658	1,158	1,124	1,673	3,955
1956	15,422	984	7/1,982	18,338	4,950	6/11,704	1,215	1,626	1,855	1,111	1,820		7,628	1,064	1,107	1,915	4,086
1957	15,275	1,008	7/1,734	18,017	4,670	6/11,685	1,176	1,592	1,824	1,182	1,851		7,624	1,037	1,032	2,017	4,085
1958	15,089	1,047	7/1,662	17,798	3,893	6/12,096	1,182	1,642	2,011	1,269	1,844		7,947	945	934	2,263	4,143
1959	17,023	1,032	8/7/1,809	19,864	5,336	6/12,203	1,145	1,538	2,244	1,291	9/1,816	212	8,246	867	924	2,483	4,274
1960	17,353	1,074	10/2,325	20,752	5,965	12,649	1,112	1,361	2,302	1,367	1,916	178	8,241	892	833	2,694	4,419
1961	17,611	1,145	10/2,138	20,894	12/5,194	12,898	1,111	1,398	2,459	1,386	2,126	134	8,614	855	855	2,598	4,308
1962	18,410	1,164	10/2.813	22,387	12/5,952	13,442	1,107	1,319	2,696	1,394	2,350	---	8,867	796	876	2,847	4,519
1963 11/	18,974	1,103	10/2,993	23,070	12/6,475	13,371	1,073	1,202	2,536	1,413	2,300	216	8,740	797	841	3,000	4,638
1964			10/3,563														

1/ Includes oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crushing abroad. 2/ Includes commercial exports, Voluntary or civilian relief, re-exports, shipments to United States Territories. In 1942 and 1943, includes shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 3/ Excludes an estimate of oil equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber. This use is included in the "other industrial" category. 4/ Stocks differ slightly from end of preceding year because of minor change in reporting procedure. 5/ Includes a discrepancy of 6 million pounds, by which the reported factory consumption of tung and oiticica oils exceed their domestic disappearance. 6/ Includes Government stockpiling. 7/ Excludes stocks of coconut, palm, castor and sperm oils held by the Government for stockpiling of strategic materials. 8/ Beginning with 1959 stocks not directly comparable with earlier year's because of the inclusion of hydrogenated oils and stearin. 9/ Not reported separately prior to 1959. 10/ Includes GSA stockpile of coconut oil. 11/ Preliminary. 12/ Includes estimates of foreign donation of food fats, not reported by Census. *Adjusted for apparent discrepancy in disappearance of linseed oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

COCONUT OIL IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION INCREASING IN THE UNITED STATES

by

George W. Kromer

The United States is the world's largest single importer of coconut oil and copra, accounting for over one-fourth of the total volume moving in world trade. The Philippine Republic is the world's largest producer and exporter of these commodities, representing two-fifths of world output and over one-half of the total world exports (table 21, page 32).

U. S. imports of coconut oil and copra (in terms of oil) comprise about 50 percent of the Philippines exports. There is no commercial production of copra in the United States and coconut oil produced domestically is obtained by the crushing of imported copra, the dried meats of coconuts.

Traditionally, the Philippines is virtually the sole supplier of copra and coconut oil in the United States because that country enjoys special U. S. tax advantages over coconut oil of other foreign origin (table 22, page 32). A processing tax of 2 cents per pound is levied on all coconut oil, imported as oil or copra, not wholly a product of the Philippines or U. S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands. This preferential tariff is bound in the Philippine-American Trade Agreement until 1974. In addition, specified quantities of coconut oil from the Philippines enter duty free under the Philippines Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955 (P.L. 84-196); annual quota for the period 1962-64 inclusive is 160,000 long tons (table 23, page 33). Imports in 1963 exceeded the quota by 6,023 long tons and were subject to a duty of 1 cent per pound.

Oil Imports Rising While Copra Imports Decline

United States imports of coconut oil and copra (oil equivalent), after dropping from a record 825 million pounds in 1947 to 554 million in 1952, has since steadily increased to 720 million pounds in 1963 (see cover chart). At the same time, the proportion imported as coconut oil increased from 3 percent of the combined total in 1947 (following the destruction of the Philippine oil mills in World War II) to 52 percent in 1963. This results from the Philippine foreign exchange decontrol action of January 1962 and the continuing suspension of the U. S. 3-cent processing tax on coconut oil since October 1957.

The Philippine foreign exchange decontrol program has made it possible for their oil millers to offer attractive prices for copra for crushing in relation to the returns which traders could obtain by exporting this copra. Also, modern crushing and refining plants have been built in the Islands close to the source of copra. As a result, high-quality copra is being crushed and the oil exported to the United States. The trade reports these shipments of oil are running low in free fatty acids (FFA). The average analysis runs 2 to 5 percent FFA, while some crude oil analyzes under 1 percent FFA as oleic. U. S. users of crude coconut oil prefer the lower FFA, and, as a result, larger imports of oil in 1964 are in prospect.

Table 21.--Copra and Coconut oil (oil equivalent): Exports by major exporting countries and estimated world total, average 1955-59, annual 1958-63

Exporting country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 1/	1963 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Philippines 3/	736	707	583	763	762	800	907
Indonesia 3/	202	164	142	168	195	117	105
Ceylon	112	70	108	83	142	166	122
Papua-New Guinea	72	77	71	68	81	78	75
Malaya-Singapore 4/	45	36	22	38	48	13	30
Mozambique	36	38	30	31	45	41	51
Fiji	25	25	17	22	30	25	25
Other	139	132	143	133	143	135	133
World total	1,366	1,248	1,116	1,306	1,448	1,375	1,448

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Includes estimates of unregistered shipments. 4/ Net exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Fats and Oils Division.

Table 22.--United States: Imports of copra and coconut oil by country of origin, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1959-63

Country of origin	Average 1950-54	Average 1955-59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Copra							
Philippines	761	652	681	758	745	706	521
Other	1	5	25	22	21	9	---
Total	762	658	706	780	766	715	521
Coconut oil							
Netherlands	2	7	27	22	---	---	---
Ceylon	2/	1	6	3	2/	---	---
Philippines	126	179	156	122	163	266	372
Other	2/	2	9	9	2/	2/	2/
Total	129	189	197	156	163	266	372
Copra and coconut oil (oil equivalent)							
Netherlands	2	7	27	22	---	---	---
Ceylon	2/	1	6	3	2/	---	---
Philippines	605	590	585	607	640	718	705
Other	2/	5	25	23	13	6	---
Total	609	604	642	655	653	724	705

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 23.--COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: U. S. import duties (including processing taxes) applicable to country of source by specific time periods, effective from August 31, 1963
(Cents per pound)

Period	Country of Source		
	Philippines 1/		Other 2/
	Within tariff-rate quota 3/	In excess of quota	
1.--Through June 30, 1966:			
Copra 4/	Free	Free	1.25
Oil (crude)	Free	1.0	3.0
Oil (other than crude)	Free	1.0	1.0
2.--July 1, 1966-July 3, 1974:			
Copra 4/	1.87	1.87	3.12
Oil (crude)	3.0	4.0	6.0
Oil (other than crude)	3.0	4.0	4.0
	Quota discontinued as of January 1, 1974		
3.--July 4, 1974 and after:			
Copra	1.87		1.87
Oil (crude)	4.0		4.0
Oil (other than crude)	4.0		4.0

1/ These duty rates apply also to U. S. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.

2/ Copra and/or coconut oil produced elsewhere wholly of materials of Philippine or Trust Territory origin are subject to the rates of duty in column two.

3/ According to the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955 (P.L. 84-196), Philippine coconut oil is entitled to the preferential rates of duty if entered on or before December 31, 1973, as long as the quantity entered shall not exceed:

a. 160,000 long tons during calendar years 1963 through 1964;
b. 120,000 long tons during calendar years 1965 through 1967;
c. 80,000 long tons during calendar years 1968 through 1970; and
d. 40,000 long tons during calendar years 1971 through 1973.

4/ No quota on copra, regardless of source.

* * * * * * * * *

NOTE: The above rates of duty on copra and coconut oil, which became effective August 31, 1963, include the processing-tax rates on coconut oil as prescribed in Sections 4511, 4512, and 4513 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. Coconut oil from any source is subject to a "general processing tax" of 3 cents per pound upon the first domestic processing. This tax has been suspended for the period through June 30, 1966 (P.L. 87-859). Coconut oil is subject, however, to the "additional processing tax" of 2 cents per pound on the first domestic processing of coconut oil for products not wholly a product of the Philippines or Trust Territories. This tax shall not apply to any domestic processing after July 3, 1974. The rate distinction between coconut oil which is crude and that which has been subjected to refining processes stems from the fact that the additional rate of 2 cents per pound has been held by the Internal Revenue Service to apply to crude coconut oil only. The rate of duty on coconut oil (other than crude) covers oil which has been subjected to refining processes only, and does not cover coconut oil which has been artificially mixed, sulfonated, sulfated, hydrogenated, or processed otherwise than by refining.

Compiled by the Fats and Oils Division, FAS.

Domestic disappearance of coconut oil has moved in harmony with that of imports, rising from a postwar low of 521 million pounds in 1953 to 777 million in 1963 (table 25, page 39). This is just shy of the record domestic usage of 784 million pounds achieved during the oil-short days of 1947. The removal of the 3-cent tax on the first processing of coconut oil (effective October 1957) has been a factor. Under current legislation the tax suspension remains in force until June 1966.

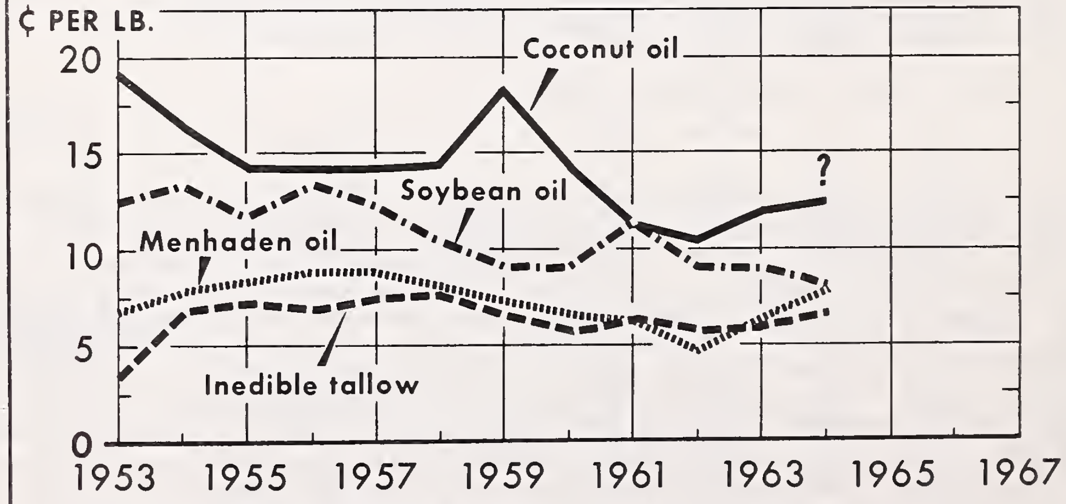
Coconut oil and palm kernel oil are high lauric acid oils which are used interchangeably in the manufacture of many food and nonfood products. Neither of these oil-bearing materials (copra and palm kernels) is produced in the United States, nor does the United States grow any oil-bearing products containing lauric acid.

Coconut oil is used in a wide range of products for which little detailed data are available. In general, the main nonfood uses are as a raw material in the manufacture of quick-lathering soaps, synthetic rubber, hydraulic brake fluids for airplanes, and in products such as synthetic resins, plasticizers, insecticides and germicides. The main food uses of coconut oil are in confectionery and baked products, shortening, and margarine. See table 26, page 39, for consumption trends in the various Census end-product categories.

The 2 outstanding factors contributing to increased domestic consumption of coconut oil in the last few years were its relatively low stable price level and the liquidation of the General Services Administration's (GSA) 266-million pound stockpile of coconut oil.

PRICES OF COCONUT OIL AND OTHER SELECTED OILS AND FATS

(In Tanks)



PRICE QUOTATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS: COCONUT OIL, CRUDE, PACIFIC COAST; SOYBEAN OIL, CRUDE, DECATUR; MENHADEN OIL, CRUDE, BALTIMORE; AND INEDIBLE TALLOW PRIME, CHICAGO. COCONUT OIL PRICES EXCLUDE 3-CENT PROCESSING TAX BEGINNING OCTOBER, 1957
1964 FORECAST.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 2717-64 (3) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

Coconut Oil Prices During 1961-63 at Postwar Low; Domestic Usage Responds to Lower Prices

Coconut oil prices (crude, tanks, Pacific Coast) have varied considerably since World War II but have generally trended downward. The postwar high of 26.3 cents per pound (annual average price) was registered in 1948 and the postwar low of 10.8 cents occurred in 1962. Prices during 1961-63 have been fairly stable, averaging 11.4 cents per pound, and this undoubtedly has been a factor in boosting domestic disappearance (table 25, page 39). Coconut oil prices during January-March 1964 averaged 12.2 cents per pound, 0.8 cent above the first quarter of 1963. For the entire year, prices are likely to average slightly above the 1963 level of 11.8 cents per pound because of smaller world availabilities.

As may be seen in Figure 1 on page 34, coconut oil in the United States consistently sells at a higher price than soybean oil (the leading food oil) and inedible tallow and menhaden oil (leading nonfood fats and oils). In 1963, the price premium of crude coconut oil (Pacific Coast) averaged about 3 cents per pound over soybean oil (Decatur) and roughly 6 cents per pound over inedible tallow (Chicago) and menhaden oil (Baltimore).

Domestic consumption of coconut oil has increased in response to lower prices since 1953. In Figure 2, this page, the annual average prices of coconut oil were plotted against the corresponding annual domestic disappearance

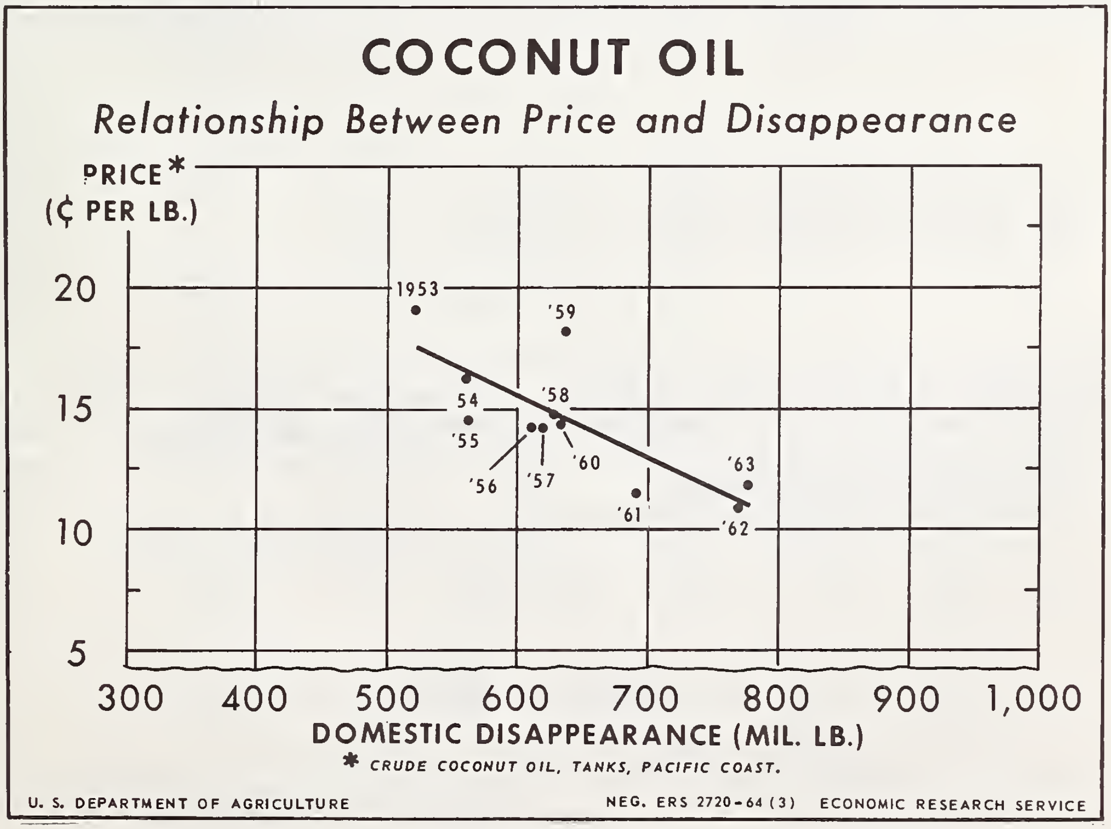


Figure 2

of coconut oil, 1953-63. A straight line was fitted to this scatter diagram by the method of least squares. 1/ The statistical analysis indicated a fairly close inverse relationship between price and quantity--a correlation coefficient of -.79. A perfect correlation would be -1.0. The relationship shows that on the average, a 9 percent change in consumption was associated with a 10 percent change in price--that is, elasticity of demand was -.9 or slightly inelastic. 2/ Although other factors such as consumer incomes influence consumption of coconut oil during this period, over 60 percent of the variation in domestic disappearance could be accounted for by the changes in coconut oil prices.

GSA Stockpile of Coconut Oil Liquidated

The GSA from January 5, 1960, through January 14, 1964, sold its entire stockpile of 266 million pounds of crude coconut oil (except for small quantities of operational oil or foots). The offering rate was not less than 10 million pounds or more than 14 million pounds once every 6 weeks. During the 4-year period, 33 sales were consummated averaging 8.1 million pounds per sale. The total return from the stockpile liquidation was $31.6 million or an average value of 11.9 cents per pound (table 24, page 37).

GSA sales prices were in line with the going market prices of coconut oil which, during 1960-63, averaged 12.1 cents per pound (crude, tanks, Pacific Coast). The Government's regular offerings of coconut oil supplies had a stabilizing effect on domestic oil prices, which averaged at their lowest level since World War II. This in turn made coconut oil more competitive in uses where domestic oils were employed and partly accounts for the expanded usage in recent years.

1/ The equation of this line is as follows:

$$Y = 30.48 - .025\, X$$

2/ Elasticity of demand is a measure of the relative change in quantity with corresponding relative change in price. If the elasticity is -1, it is called unitary elasticity. If the elasticity is numerically greater than -1, say -2, the demand is called elastic. If the elasticity is numerically less than -1, say -.5 the demand is inelastic.

The elasticity of demand, as measured from the mean, is as follows:

$$e = \frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{\bar{Y}}{\bar{X}}$$

$$e = \frac{1}{-.025} \cdot \frac{14.5}{637} = -.9$$

Table 24.--Coconut oil: G.S.A. stockpile liquidation, by sales, January 5, 1960-January 14, 1964

Number	Offerings		Sales	Sales		Cumulative sales		Remaining stocks
				Value				
	Date of bid opening	Quantity	Quantity	Total per sale	Weighted average per pound 1/	Quantity	Value	
		Million pounds	Million pounds	1,000 dollars	Cents	Million pounds	1,000 dollars	Million pounds
Orig. stockpile								265.9
	1960							
1	January 5	14.1	14.1	2,501	17.74	14.1	2,501	251.8
2	February 16	14.1	Bids rejected	---	---	14.1	2,501	251.8
3	March 29	14.0	5.8	974	16.71	19.9	3,475	246.0
4	May 10	14.0	7.9	1,159	14.62	27.9	4,634	238.1
5	June 21	14.1	Bids rejected	---	---	27.9	4,634	238.1
6	August 2	14.1	14.1	1,915	13.58	42.0	6,550	224.0
7	September 13	14.0	3.7	464	12.54	45.7	7,014	220.3
8	October 25	14.2	8.0	999	12.47	53.7	8,013	212.3
9	December 6	13.4	13.4	1,638	12.26	67.0	9,651	198.9
	1961							
10	January 17	13.3	Bids rejected	---	---	67.0	9,651	198.9
11	February 28	13.4	7.1	792	11.20	74.1	10,443	191.8
12	April 11	13.4	.9	100	11.04	75.0	10,544	190.9
13	May 23	13.4	10.4	1,183	11.42	85.4	11,726	180.5
14	July 5	13.5	9.5	1,024	10.80	94.9	12,750	171.0
15	August 15	13.4	7.2	783	10.91	102.0	13,533	163.8
16	September 26	13.4	7.2	768	10.68	109.2	14,301	156.6
17	November 7	14.1	10.1	1,119	11.07	119.3	15,420	146.5
18	December 19	14.1	7.0	766	10.90	126.4	16,186	139.5
	1962							
19	January 30	14.1	4.9	498	10.23	131.2	16,684	134.6
20	March 13	14.1	3.1	312	10.13	134.3	16,996	131.5
21	April 24	14.1	13.2	1,438	10.87	147.5	18,434	118.3
22	June 5	14.2	8.0	824	10.28	155.5	19,258	110.3
23	July 17	14.2	11.1	1,174	10.57	166.6	20,431	99.2
24	August 28	14.2	1.9	191	10.21	168.5	20,622	97.3
25	October 9	13.2	4.0	420	10.48	172.5	21,041	93.3
26	November 20	13.3	1.0	107	11.14	173.5	21,148	92.3
	1963							
27	January 2	13.3	13.3	1,561	11.71	186.8	22,709	79.0
28	February 12	14.1	11.0	1,173	10.63	197.8	23,882	68.0
29	March 26	13.4	9.3	988	10.66	207.1	24,870	58.7
30	May 7	14.3	6.2	691	11.09	213.3	25,562	52.5
31	June 18	14.3	14.3	1,555	10.85	227.7	27,117	38.2
32	July 30	13.5	13.5	1,529	11.30	241.2	28,646	24.7
33	September 10	12.4	6.3	669	10.61	247.5	29,315	18.4
34	October 22	12.3	9.2	1,168	12.70	256.7	30,483	9.2
35	December 3	9.2	6.1	773	12.70	262.8	31,256	3.1
	1964							
36	January 14	3.1	3.1	382	12.40	265.9	31,638	3/0
Average		13.3	2/8.1	2/959	11.90			

1/ Each lot number weighted by individual sales. 2/ Excludes the 3 rejected bids. 3/ Stockpile liquidated except for small quantities of operational oil.

Outlook

The 1964 outlook is for smaller world availabilites of copra and coconut oil than in 1963. With GSA no longer a supplier of coconut oil in the United States, it is quite likely that domestic coconut oil prices during 1964 will average slightly higher than in the past few years and display more variation. As soybean oil prices (the major vegetable oil in the United States) are expected to average lower than last year, this means that the coconut oil price premium will widen in 1964 and substitution of lower-priced oils will be encouraged wherever feasible.

* * * * * *

Table 25.--Coconut oil: Supply and disposition, 1947-63

Year	Supply				Disposition		Price, Pacific Coast	
	Production from imported copra	Imports	Stocks January 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Copra ton CIF	Coconut oil per pound crude, tanks
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Dollars	Cents
1947	1/ 801	24	102	926	58	784	120	20.7
1948	1/ 557	109	81	748	19	667	201	26.3
1949	543	115	61	719	18	2/ 551	280	17.4
1950	562	138	150	850	25	2/ 730	175	18.4
1951	516	113	95	724	40	2/ 583	202	18.5
1952	435	119	101	654	38	561	208	13.6
1953	422	138	55	615	13	521	211	19.0
1954	432	138	81	651	11	561	177	16.2
1955	431	149	79	659	9	561	159	14.5
1956	422	197	89	708	10	612	154	14.2
1957	425	184	86	695	10	616	158	5/ 14.2
1958	412	217	69	698	7	628	196	14.6
1959	447	197	63	706	8	638	242	18.3
1960	495	156	2/ 326	978	7	632	193	14.3
1961	499	163	2/ 339	1,001	3	3/ 691	157	11.5
1962	429	266	2/ 319	954	2	770	152	10.8
1963 4/	348	372	2/ 243	963	10	777	170	11.8
1964			2/ 196					

1/ Apparent production based on factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. 2/ Includes Government stockpiling. 3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds calculated domestic disappearance. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Excludes 3-cent processing tax suspended during October 1957-June 1966.

Table 26.--Coconut oil: Utilization, 1947-63

Year	Food uses				Nonfood uses						Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Drying oil products	Foots and loss	Fatty acids	Other	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	87	21	15	123	511	1	54	96		661	784
1948	48	5	78	132	417	1	23	94		535	667
1949	20	1/	110	130	282	7	28	81		398	2/ 551
1950	0	0	129	129	257	4	32	136		428	2/ 730
1951	20	1	121	142	197	4	35	144		380	2/ 583
1952	33	0	158	191	204	4	36	126		370	561
1953	12	7	165	183	175	5	28	131		339	521
1954	15	5	184	204	175	5	28	149		357	561
1955	4	6	184	194	173	7	25	158		367	557
1956	5	8	213	226	177	6	27	177		387	612
1957	8	5	220	233	173	6	27	177		383	616
1958	12	4	237	253	161	4	26	185		376	628
1959	20	4	156	180	144	13	26	98	176	458	638
1960	10	4	158	172	145	7	30	83	195	460	632
1961	26	3	163	192	140	6	38	74	227	485	3/ 691
1962	27	5	235	267	141	9	39	56	258	503	770
1963 4/	19	3	222	244	150	5	32	51	294	532	777

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Includes Government stockpiling. 3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds calculated domestic disappearance. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 27.--Copra: Supply and disposition, 1912-63

Year	Supply					Disposition			Products		
	Imports 1/			Stocks at crushing mills, Jan. 1	Total supply	Re-exports	Crushings	Residual 2/	Production of		Yield of oil as a percentage of quantity crushed
	From Philippines	From other sources	Total						Oil	Meal	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.
1912	---	---	62	---	62	3/	---	---	---	---	---
1913	---	---	30	---	30	3/	---	---	---	---	---
1914	---	---	60	---	60	3/	---	---	---	---	---
1915	48	60	108	---	108	3/	---	---	---	---	---
1916	55	103	159	---	159	3/	---	---	---	---	---
1917	157	210	367	---	367	4	---	---	---	---	---
1918	128	303	431	---	431	3/	---	---	---	---	---
1919	16	243	259	(116)	375	21	337	(0)	216	---	64
1920	23	192	215	17	232	1	202	16	131	70	65
1921	83	107	189	13	202	3	172	5	113	58	66
1922	193	76	269	22	291	1	287	-18	186	100	65
1923	260	73	333	21	354	3	370	-37	236	125	64
1924	239	52	291	18	309	2	297	-14	191	98	64
1925	284	80	364	24	388	4	321	37	208	106	65
1926	276	182	458	26	484	4	403	35	261	133	65
1927	341	110	451	42	493	5	434	4	282	141	65
1928	372	130	502	50	552	5	494	7	311	170	63
1929	310	261	571	46	617	5	555	11	353	189	64
1930	337	259	595	46	641	7	554	-2	353	188	64
1931	267	190	458	82	540	27	475	-12	303	160	64
1932	199	255	453	50	503	10	420	17	264	145	63
1933	442	219	661	56	717	9	554	34	351	189	63
1934	338	61	399	120	519	11	465	13	297	156	64
1935	441	13	454	30	484	12	399	-7	253	136	63
1936	357	7	363	80	443	12	408	2	258	139	63
1937	471	67	538	21	559	49	417	-6	267	140	64
1938	491	22	513	99	612	59	453	27	287	155	63
1939	417	14	430	73	503	12	432	-11	273	148	63
1940	573	42	615	70	685	36	551	28	347	190	63
1941	492	78	570	70	640	64	509	-1	318	180	62
1942	29	113	142	68	210	8	175	14	111	61	63
1943	0	237	237	13	250	0	221	4	143	73	65
1944	0	190	190	25	215	0	199	-3	128	66	64
1945	11	226	237	19	256	3/	237	6	151	80	64
1946	742	48	789	13	802	0	556	125	349	193	63
1947	1,345	11	1,355	121	1,476	34	4/1,271	88	5/801	423	63
1948	881	16	898	83	981	2	868	58	557	289	64
1949	823	34	856	53	909	7	846	11	543	297	64
1950	940	0	940	45	985	3/	875	50	562	301	64
1951	899	0	899	60	959	4	810	102	516	280	64
1952	645	6	651	43	694	0	684	-16	435	237	64
1953	646	3/	646	26	672	0	662	-15	422	227	64
1954	673	3/	673	25	698	0	672	-6	432	231	64
1955	666	6	672	32	704	0	676	28	431	234	64
1956	668	0	668	40	708	0	661	47	422	228	64
1957	644	1	645	6/	666	0	666	0	425	233	64
1958	600	1	601		642	3/	642	0	412	224	64
1959	681	25	706		706	3/	695	11	447	242	64
1960	758	22	780		780		774	6	495	271	64
1961	745	21	766		780		780	0	499	274	64
1962	706	9	715		672		672	0	429	238	64
1963 7/	521	---	521		546		546	0	348	194	64
1964											
1965											

1/ General imports, 1912-33; imports for consumption, 1934-to date.
2/ Includes shrinkage, deterioration, change in stocks, and statistical discrepancies.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Apparent crushings, based on yield of oil derived from census data and apparent production of oil.
5/ Apparent production.
6/ Data no longer available.
7/ Preliminary.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month, calendar years 1960-63

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	Average		Calendar Years				December 31			
	1951-55	1956-60	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	1,327.0	1,384.9	1,372.9	1,484.1	1,534.5	1,401.2	76.8	224.8	318.7	207.0
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	2,374.8	2,441.4	2,419.0	2,384.0	2,365.0	2,373.0	93.5	110.4	128.4	119.4
Beef fats	223.5	333.7	359.0	439.7	434.9	500.6	26.4	24.7	33.0	35.6
Total edible animal fats	3,925.3	4,160.0	4,150.9	4,307.8	4,334.4	4,274.8	196.7	359.9	480.1	362.0
Corn oil	249.1	301.4	330.1	335.8	365.3	390.5	33.2	30.7	44.9	64.8
Cottonseed oil	1,764.3	1,667.0	1,816.4	1,793.8	1,937.9	1,898.2	427.0	392.0	529.9	685.6
Peanut oil	86.4	84.9	81.2	97.4	64.2	99.9	13.6	7.2	12.0	30.1
Soybean oil	2,534.2	3,870.9	4,392.2	4,442.3	4,888.8	5,053.2	469.5	859.6	733.5	987.9
Total edible vegetable oils	4,634.0	5,924.2	6,619.9	6,669.3	7,256.2	7,441.8	943.3	1,289.5	1,320.3	1,768.4
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	2,581.7	3,212.6	3,507.2	3,644.7	3,389.7	3,806.3	304.8	408.5	396.7	386.2
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.5	23.0	14.3	5/37.0
Fish and marine oil	153.4	189.9	214.7	266.1	255.9	183.5	84.3	132.9	182.4	5/168.4
Coconut oil 5/	447.2	440.3	495.1	498.8	429.1	348.3	338.6	319.3	242.8	195.9
Total soap fats	3,182.3	3,842.8	4,217.0	4,409.6	4,074.7	4,338.1	754.2	883.7	836.2	787.5
Drying oils										
Castor oil	66.4	24.6	---	---	---	---	25.3	35.1	37.8	5/223.6
Linseed oil	615.4	499.8	367.8	426.3	382.1	399.1	96.9	128.4	123.4	111.8
Safflower seed oil	---	---	---	---	116.5	52.1	---	---	50.6	60.1
Tall oil	394.2	714.7	789.0	826.3	879.6	990.1	88.0	106.6	119.8	188.6
Tung oil	24.4	29.0	29.9	16.0	28.0	10.4	30.7	11.8	17.4	15.3
Total drying oils	1,100.4	1,268.1	1,186.7	1,268.6	1,406.2	1,451.7	240.9	281.9	349.0	599.4
Grand total 6/ 7/	12,842.0	15,195.1	16,174.5	16,655.3	17,071.4	17,506.4	2,135.1	2,815.0	2,985.6	3,517.3
From domestic materials	12,328.4	14,730.2	15,679.4	16,156.5	16,642.3	17,158.1				
From imported materials	513.6	464.9	495.1	498.8	429.1	348.3				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	---	1,861.4	1,914.6	2,123.7	2,532.2	2,292.5	59.8	199.0	273.3	145.1
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	1,725.1	2,044.4	2,313.1	2,456.2	2,688.6	2,532.9	120.3	123.0	164.9	119.3
Margarine	1,263.3	1,542.6	1,695.2	1,723.7	1,725.9	1,744.3	32.6	32.8	39.3	36.4
Fatty acids	527.6	580.1	707.6	706.0	784.6	838.7	96.5	71.0	83.2	112.6

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1960 totaled 2,127.1; 1961 totaled 2,118.0; 1962 totaled 2,103.8 and 1963 totaled 2,116.7 million pound.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1951-55 averaged 441 million pounds, 1956-60 averaged 272, million pounds; 1960 totaled 206; 1961 totaled 185; 1962 totaled 157; 1963 totaled 130 million pounds.

Table 29.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1958-63

Total 1/

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1958	4,345	7,387	11,732	683	1,055	2,884	5,416	8,300	1,070	2,254	3,324
1959	4,791	7,689	12,481	734	1,276	2,870	5,586	8,456	1,368	2,512	3,880
1960	4,823	7,533	12,356	831	1,221	2,989	5,723	8,713	1,430	1,738	3,168
1961	5,064	8,223	13,287	1,253	1,783	3,054	5,837	8,891	1,464	2,619	4,083
1962	5,163	8,656	13,818	1,512	1,976	3,335	5,548	8,882	1,349	2,992	4,341
1963	5,141			2,072	2,262	3,263			1,674		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm 2/										
1958	407	926	1,332	146	64	486	882	1,368	4	15	19
1959	410	959	1,369	93	34	457	850	1,307	14	8	22
1960	416	1,018	1,434	136	76	474	850	1,324	3	6	9
1961	489	1,061	1,550	238	239	486	843	1,329	4	16	20
1962	461	981	1,442	442	391	486	821	1,308	27	94	122
1963	417			457	267	470			138		
	Lard, except farm										
1958	874	1,640	2,514	46	109	634	1,225	1,858	177	431	608
1959	980	1,576	2,556	93	136	672	1,168	1,840	265	451	716
1960	811	1,534	2,345	92	114	587	1,239	1,825	202	310	513
1961	854	1,496	2,350	100	102	678	1,190	1,868	174	334	508
1962	874	1,515	2,389	73	148	673	1,137	1,809	126	445	571
1963	874			81	106	654			195		
	Beef fats 3/										
1958	122	222	343	21	31	108	217	326	3	15	18
1959	110	236	347	22	27	96	223	319	9	14	23
1960	124	294	419	27	25	122	290	411	5	5	10
1961	151	293	444	25	26	147	291	438	3	7	10
1962	142	337	480	21	38	123	334	457	3	7	9
1963	167			34	36	162			2		
	Total edible vegetable oils 4/ 5/										
1958	2,943	4,599	7,542	470	851	1,695	3,170	4,865	846	1,715	2,561
1959	3,291	4,918	8,209	527	1,080	1,674	3,404	5,078	1,051	1,980	3,031
1960	3,472	4,686	8,158	576	1,005	1,836	3,399	5,234	1,191	1,363	2,554
1961	3,570	5,372	8,943	890	1,417	1,766	3,566	5,332	1,259	2,209	3,468
1962	3,685	5,823	9,508	975	1,399	2,080	3,321	5,401	1,165	2,381	3,546
1963	3,684			1,500	1,854	2,004			1,311		

Continued -

Table 29.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1958-63

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 5/										
1958	814	775	1,589	154	424	476	672	1,147	70	336	406
1959	938	894	1,832	190	476	434	866	1,299	219	287	506
1960	937	849	1,786	217	434	574	887	1,461	146	225	371
1961	942	1,010	1,952	170	434	470	883	1,352	209	266	474
1962	940	969	1,909	296	610	514	814	1,328	112	277	389
1963	935			488	740	532			151		
	Soybean oil 5/										
1958	1,969	3,491	5,460	281	380	1,095	2,209	3,304	775	1,364	2,139
1959	2,198	3,692	5,891	298	565	1,106	2,269	3,376	825	1,680	2,505
1960	2,367	3,484	5,850	308	521	1,117	2,212	3,329	1,037	1,115	2,152
1961	2,463	4,011	6,475	677	938	1,152	2,388	3,540	1,051	1,942	2,993
1962	2,578	4,496	7,074	618	725	1,418	2,204	3,622	1,053	2,098	3,150
1963	2,562			920	1,022	1,311			1,149		
	Corn oil										
1958	104	222	325	25	30	98	228	327	---	---	---
1959	111	233	344	24	27	107	221	329	---	---	---
1960	114	238	352	39	33	120	238	358	---	---	---
1961	121	265	386	33	37	118	252	370	---	---	---
1962	129	266	395	50	49	129	252	381	---	---	---
1963	136			63	62	136			---		
	Peanut oil 5/										
1958	38	74	112	7	17	26	61	87	1	15	16
1959	31	61	92	15	12	27	48	74	7	13	20
1960	39	75	114	12	18	24	62	86	9	22	31
1961	26	46	73	9	8	27	43	70	6/	1	1
1962	23	71	94	11	14	19	50	69	6/	6	6
1963	36			30	29	25			12		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data. Beginning 1960 exports indlude estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils not reported by Census. 2/ Beginning 1962, stocks include estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter not shown in cold storage reports. 3/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine. 4/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. 5/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 6/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 30.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food							Nonfood				All products (fat content)
		Butter (actual weight)	Margarine (actual weight)	Lard (direct)	Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Salad and cooking oils 1/	Other edible 2/	Total (fat content)	Soap 3/	Drying oils 4/	Other 5/	Total	
1961-62													
Oct.-Dec.:													
Total	Mil. lb.	370	457	384	631	448	---	2,129	173	257	702	1,131	3,259
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.4	---	11.6	.9	1.4	3.8	6.1	17.7
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil. lb.	352	435	355	564	538	14	2,103	216	165	683	1,065	3,168
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.9	.1	11.4	1.2	.9	3.7	5.8	17.2
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil. lb.	345	395	299	590	540	---	2,025	220	247	691	1,158	3,183
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.1	1.6	3.2	2.9	---	10.9	1.2	1.3	3.7	6.2	17.2
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil. lb.	306	405	289	649	548	---	2,060	204	272	646	1,122	3,183
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.2	1.6	3.5	2.9	---	11.1	1.1	1.5	3.5	6.0	17.1
Season:													
Total	Mil. lb.	1,373	1,692	1,327	2,435	2,074	14	8,303	814	940	2,722	4,476	12,780
Per person	Lb.	7.4	9.1	7.2	13.1	11.2	.1	44.8	4.4	5.1	14.7	24.2	69.0
1962-63 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil. lb.	373	476	376	704	526	9	2,305	142	192	783	1,117	3,422
Per person	Lb.	2.0	2.5	2.0	3.8	2.8	.1	12.3	.8	1.0	4.2	6.0	18.3
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil. lb.	343	440	312	594	636	49	2,225	209	204	742	1,159	3,384
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.3	1.7	3.2	3.4	.3	11.9	1.1	1.1	4.0	6.0	18.0
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil. lb.	325	410	294	614	474	12	1,985	221	236	739	1,197	3,182
Per person	Lb.	1.7	2.2	1.6	3.3	2.5	.1	10.6	1.2	1.3	3.9	6.4	17.0
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil. lb.	301	414	246	633	663	---	2,101	212	215	699	1,126	3,228
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.2	1.3	3.4	3.5	---	11.1	1.1	1.1	3.7	6.0	17.1
Season:													
Total	Mil. lb.	1,342	1,739	1,228	2,545	2,300	53	8,617	784	850	2,964	4,598	13,215
Per person	Lb.	7.1	9.3	6.5	13.6	12.2	.3	45.9	4.2	4.5	15.8	24.5	70.5
1963-64 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil. lb.	363	475	350	671	606	172	2,477	140	183	750	1,072	3,548
Per person	Lb.	1.9	2.5	1.8	3.5	3.2	.9	13.1	.7	1.0	4.0	5.7	18.7
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil. lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil. lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil. lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Season:													
Total	Mil. lb.												
Per person	Lb.												

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 31.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	October-January		1963			1964	1963			1964
	1962-63	1963-64	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	460.7	416.6	130.5	89.6	109.5	126.9	310.9	241.3	207.0	187.1
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	874.0	874.0	216.0	208.0	220.0	232.0	148.2	92.4	119.4	105.7
Beef fats	142.4	166.6	38.5	43.3	38.8	41.7	37.7	29.0	35.6	35.7
Total edible animal fats	1,477.1	1,457.2	385.0	340.9	368.3	400.6	496.8	362.7	362.0	328.5
Corn oil	119.8	132.9	31.0	34.6	30.9	32.7	49.3	67.4	64.8	62.4
Cottonseed oil	939.0	934.4	228.3	249.4	212.3	231.4	610.3	637.4	685.6	739.8
Peanut oil	21.9	36.4	8.4	7.1	7.4	14.3	14.3	27.2	30.1	28.9
Soybean oil	1,787.5	1,682.3	456.2	426.2	425.4	388.6	725.2	898.9	987.9	1,022.4
Total edible vegetable oils	2,868.2	2,786.0	723.9	717.3	676.0	667.0	1,399.1	1,630.9	1,768.4	1,853.5
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,168.9	1,360.8	305.9	327.3	319.9	363.3	475.0	372.8	386.2	402.1
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.6	5/ 37.0	5/ 37.0	5/ 35.0
Fish and marine oil	48.4	31.0	.4	10.0	6.1	.7	166.3	5/197.1	5/168.4	5/152.3
Coconut oil 5/	156.2	132.7	38.7	39.4	29.8	30.0	240.5	209.3	195.9	190.6
Total soap fats	1,373.5	1,524.5	345.0	376.7	355.8	394.0	897.4	816.2	787.5	780.0
Drying oils										
Castor oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	35.0	5/217.5	5/223.6	5/220.0
Linseed oil	161.8	143.4	39.1	34.9	32.1	35.3	130.9	109.4	111.8	123.1
Safflower seed oil	65.4	13.0	---	---	---	---	51.1	61.1	60.1	62.8
Tall oil	290.5	343.7	82.7	86.0	77.8	92.9	127.7	168.2	188.6	197.1
Tung oil	4.4	11.1	---	4.8	3.8	2.5	16.8	11.5	15.3	16.5
Total drying oils	522.1	511.2	121.8	125.7	113.7	130.7	361.5	567.7	599.4	619.5
Grand total 6/ 7/	6,241.0	6,278.9	1,575.8	1,560.5	1,513.8	1,592.3	3,154.8	3,377.5	3,517.3	3,581.5
From domestic materials	6,084.8	6,146.2	1,537.1	1,521.1	1,484.0	1,562.3				
From imported materials	156.2	132.7	38.7	39.4	29.8	30.0				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils	751.5	723.3	176.6	177.0	183.2	175.6	325.0	160.0	145.1	137.5
Baking and frying fats (shortening)	904.1	897.0	211.2	228.8	203.0	207.1	180.7	104.2	119.3	114.2
Margarine	651.9	653.7	173.9	147.9	163.1	181.4	49.0	40.8	36.4	41.4
Fatty acids	262.8	294.7	64.3	72.5	71.7	74.9	85.4	106.3	112.6	110.3

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-January 1962-63 totaled 782.3 million pounds; October-January 1963-64 totaled 786.2 million pounds.

4/ Beginning October 1962, production as reported by Census.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 79 million pounds in October-January 1962-63; 72 million pounds in October-January 1963-64.

Table 32.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-Jan.		1963		1964	Oct.-Jan.		1963		1964
	1962-63	1963-64	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	1962-63	1963-64	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	1.7	1.8	2/	2/	1.6	5.4	58.3	15.6	17.2	15.6
Lard	---	---	---	---	---	105.3	178.3	35.2	32.7	62.7
Beef fats	2/	2/	---	---	---	2.7	2.4	.6	.4	.7
Total, edible animal fats	1.7	1.8	2/	2/	1.6	113.4	239.0	51.4	50.3	79.0
Corn oil	8.9	2.7	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	100.2	150.3	31.0	40.8	53.3
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	1.2	.5	2/	.2	.3
Olive oil, edible	16.3	15.5	3.6	3.7	4.6	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	.7	---	---	---	---	2/	11.8	3.2	.9	6.5
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	---	239.2	269.2	42.1	57.3	70.2
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	---	2/	---	790.0	879.3	233.8	240.3	187.4
Other vegetable oils	2.7	4.8	.8	.5	1.5	2.0	2.9	.3	.5	.6
Total, edible vegetable oils	28.6	23.0	5.5	4.2	6.1	1,132.6	1,314.0	310.4	340.0	318.3
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	.5	.4	.1	.2	.1	351.4	560.4	142.5	130.3	145.5
Greases	2/	.7	.3	.2	2/	62.1	82.7	17.6	27.8	22.6
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.2	1.3	.1	.1	1.1	26.5	75.5	.1	33.3	.2
Marine mammal oils	33.0	18.8	7.7	1.4	3.2	.8	2.4	2/	2.3	2/
Olive oil, inedible	.1	.5	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	10.5	4.7	2/	3.1	1.6	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	46.3	26.4	8.2	5.0	6.0	440.8	721.0	160.2	193.7	168.3
Coconut oil	156.2	108.3	7.8	---	61.1	.5	4.6	2/	2/	2/
Copra (64 percent)	168.5	142.3	31.9	19.2	40.8	---	2/	2/	---	---
Palm kernel oil	31.8	28.6	12.2	3.0	3.4	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	356.5	279.2	51.9	22.2	105.3	.5	4.6	2/	2/	2/
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	2/	2/	2/	---	---	51.2	26.6	11.2	1.5	---
Linseed oil	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	7.7	10.6	5.1	2.6	.1
Oiticica oil	2.9	1.6	.4	1.0	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	8.2	9.0	1.9	3.5	2.6
Tung oil	8.1	7.9	3.1	2.7	1.2	.5	1.0	.2	.2	.3
Total	11.0	9.5	3.5	3.7	1.3	67.6	47.2	18.4	7.8	3.0
Other industrial oils and fats										
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	3.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	---	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	33.9	38.2	14.0	9.4	6.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	1.5	.3	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	4.7	4.5	.8	.6	1.9	.3	.2	2/	2/	.1
Rapeseed oil	1.9	.6	.1	.1	.3	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	1.3	2.2	.4	.6	.6	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	---	3.8	.9	.8	1.3	5.8	7.2	1.9	2.5	.7
Total	46.8	49.6	16.2	11.5	10.3	6.4	7.6	2.0	2.6	.9
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	.7	.8	.2	.2	.2
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	5.8	3.3	.7	.9	1.1
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	7.3	8.1	2.6	1.7	1.7
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	.9	1.2	.2	.3	.4
Soap (fat content)	.5	.6	.2	.2	.1	2.8	3.3	.9	.6	.9
Fatty acids	.8	1.5	.5	.3	.1	13.4	12.2	3.2	2.3	3.3
Total	1.3	2.1	.7	.5	.2	30.9	28.9	7.8	6.0	7.6
Grand total 3/	492.1	391.5	86.0	47.0	130.7	1,792.5	2,362.3	550.4	600.6	577.1

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 90 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 33.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1957-59=100				
	February		1963	1964	
	1962	1963	December	January	February
All fats and oils	94	88	90	89	89
All fats and oils, except butter	87	80	83	81	82
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	94	89	94	93	94
Vegetable oils, domestic	98	84	78	76	75
Vegetable oils, foreign	82	90	94	92	89
Grouped by use:					
Butter	103	98	99	98	98
Butter, seasonally adjusted	100	96	91	96	96
Lard	84	78	83	84	88
Food fats other than butter	90	81	80	78	79
Food fats other than butter and lard	93	82	78	75	75
All edible fats and oils	97	91	90	90	90
Soap fats	74	70	84	82	82
Drying oils	109	102	95	94	94
Other industrial	76	74	83	81	80
All industrial	82	78	88	86	86
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	94	82	77	74	74
Refined	107	89	77	75	75
End products	103	92	88	88	88
Margarine	102	93	93	93	93

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 34.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February		1963	1964	
		1962	1963	December	January	February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	146.12	161.88	180.25	177.20	169.38
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	51.50	48.50	50.70	49.00	48.70
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.53	3.10	3.05	3.11	3.10
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.18	2.79	2.77	2.83	2.79
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	18.75	17.88	19.12	19.50	20.25
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	12.10	11.20	11.10	11.20	11.60
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.47	2.69	2.78	2.78	2.70
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.40	2.59	2.71	2.71	2.65
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.32	2.50	2.58	2.65	2.57
				Oilseed Meals (Bulk)		
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	76.00	80.00	79.20	78.50	78.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	59.00	68.80	70.20	69.00	63.80
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	68.00	76.80	80.10	78.20	72.30
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	66.30	74.80	74.20	73.10	71.20
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	69.80	67.90	63.00	61.40	57.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	88.90	86.10	82.00	81.40	77.80
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	64.20	69.90	71.60	69.00	63.10
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San Francisco	Short ton	30.00	40.00	33.40	34.00	33.50
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	61.40	76.50	81.70	81.50	78.75
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	57.60	73.10	76.90	77.50	74.80
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	67.90	81.20	84.50	83.70	82.80
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	60.90	74.90	77.40	78.20	76.50

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Statistical Reporting Service and the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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